No. 1450

October 7, 1756.

The PENNSYLVANIA

Containing the Freſheſt Ad-

On Thurſday laſt Captain Macilvaine arrived here in ſeven Weeks Paſſage from Londonderry, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

COMPIEGNE, July 16.

THE News of the Surrender of the Caſtle of St. Philip's, in the Iſland of Minorca, on the 28th paſt, which was brought here by the Duke de Fronſac, is confirmed by the Arrival of the Count de Egmont, with the following Articles of Capitulation, agreed upon between Marſhal Richelieu and Lieutenant General Blakeney, viz.

Articles of Capitulation propoſed by Lieutenant General Blakeney, for his Britannick Majeſty's Garriſon of the Caſtle of St. Philip's, in the Iſland of Minorca.

Article I. THAT all Acts of Hoſtility ſhall ceaſe, until the Articles of Capitulation are agreed upon and ſigned.

Article I. *Granted.*

II. That all the Honours of War ſhall be granted the Garriſon on their Surrender; ſuch as, to march out with their Firelocks on their Shoulders, Drums beating, Colours flying, 24 Charges for each Man, Match lighted, four Pieces of Cannon, and two Mortars, with 20 Charges for each Piece, a covered Waggon for the Governor, and four others for the Garriſon, which ſhall not be ſearched on any Pretence.

II. *The noble and vigorous Defence which the Engliſh have made, having deſerved all the Marks of Eſteem, and Veneration, that every Military Perſon ought to ſhew to ſuch Actions; and Marſhal Richelieu being deſirous alſo to ſhew General Blakeney the Regard due to the brave Defence he has made, grants to the Garriſon all the Honours of War that they can enjoy, under the Circumſtance of their going out for an Embarkation, to wit, Firelocks on their Shoulders, Drums beating, Colours flying, Twenty Cartouches each Man, and alſo lighted Match; he conſents likewiſe, that Lieutenant-General Blakeney and his Garriſon, ſhall carry away all the Effects that ſhall belong to them, and that can be put into Trunks. It would be uſeleſs to them to have covered Waggons; there are none in the Iſland, therefore they are refuſed.*

III. That all the Garriſon, including all the Subjects of his Britannick Majeſty, as well Civil as Military, ſhall have all their Baggage and Effects ſecured, with Liberty of removing and diſpoſing of them as they ſhall think proper.

III. *Granted, except to the Natives of the Iſland, upon Condition that all the lawful Debts of the Garriſon to the Minorquins, who are to be conſidered as French Subjects, ſhall be paid.*

IV. That the Garriſon, including the Officers, Artificers, Soldiers, and other Subjects of his Britannick Majeſty, with their Families, who ſhall be willing to leave the Iſland, ſhall be provided with proper Tranſport Veſſels, and conducted to Gibraltar, by the ſhorteſt and moſt direct Navigation; that they ſhall be landed there immediately upon their Arrival, at the Expence of the Crown of France, and that they ſhall be ſupplied with Proviſions out of thoſe that may be yet remaining in the Place at the Time of its Surrender, as long as they ſhall remain in the Iſland, and during their Voyage at Sea, and that in the ſame Proportion that they receive at preſent. But if a greater Quantity ſhould be wanted, that they ſhall be furniſhed with it at the Expence of the Crown of France.

IV. *Tranſport Veſſels ſhall be furniſhed from among thoſe which are in the Pay of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and proper for the Military and Civil Garriſon of Fort St. Philip, and their Families. Theſe Veſſels ſhall carry them by the ſafeſt Navigation to Gibraltar, with the ſhorteſt Delay poſſible, and ſhall land them immediately, upon Condition, that after their being landed, theſe Ships ſhall be provided with ſufficient Paſſports, that they may not be moleſted on their Return to the Port of France they ſhall be bound for: And Hoſtages ſhall be given for the Safety of the Tranſport Veſſels and their Crews, who ſhall embark in the firſt Neutral Ship that ſhall come to fetch them, after the ſaid Veſſels ſhall be returned in the Port of France.*

The Garriſon ſhall alſo be ſupplied with Proviſions, as well during their Stay in the Iſland, as for twelve Days Voyage, which ſhall be taken from thoſe that ſhall be found in the Fort St. Philip, and diſtributed on the Footing that they have been uſually furniſhed to the Engliſh Garriſon; and if more be wanted, it ſhall be furniſhed, paying for it as agreed by Commiſſaries on both Sides.

V. That proper Quarters ſhall be provided for the Garriſon, with an Hoſpital fit for the Sick and Wounded, whilſt the Tranſports are getting ready, which ſhall not exceed one Month, to be reckoned from the Day of ſigning this Capitulation; and with regard to thoſe who ſhall not be in a Condition to be tranſported, they ſhall ſtay, and Care ſhall be taken of them, till they are in a Condition to be ſent to Gibraltar by another Opportunity.

V. *The Veſſels being ready for the tranſporting the Garriſon, the providing Quarters, as demanded, becomes unneceſſary; they ſhall go out of the Place with the leaſt Delay, in order to proceed to Gibraltar; and with Regard to thoſe who cannot be embarked immediately, they ſhall be permitted to remain in the Iſland, and all the Aſſiſtance they ſhall want ſhall be given them for their going to Gibraltar, when they ſhall be in a Condition to be embarked; a State of them ſhall be drawn up, and the neceſſary Paſſports ſhall be left, for a Ship to go and return; and an Hoſpital ſhall alſo be furniſhed for the Sick and Wounded, as ſhall be ſettled by the reſpective Commiſſaries.*

VI. That the Governor ſhall not be accountable for all the Houſes that ſhall have been deſtroyed and burnt during the Siege.

VI. *Granted for the Houſes deſtroyed or burnt during the Siege; but ſeveral Effects, and Titles of the Admiralty Court, which have been carried into the Fort as well as the Papers of the Town-Houſe, carried away by the Receiver; and the Papers and to the Ladings of the French Merchant Ships, which alſo retained.*

VII. When the Garriſon ſhall come out of the Body ſhall be permitted to debauch the Soldiers them deſert from their Regiments; and their have Acceſs to them at all Times.

VII. *No Soldier ſhall be excited to deſert, and ſhall have an entire Authority over them to the Moment of Embarkation.*

VIII. An exact Diſcipline ſhall be obſerved on each

VIII. *Granted.*

IX. That ſuch of the Inhabitants of the Iſland as have joined the Engliſh for the Defence of the Place, ſhall have Leave to remain, and to enjoy their Goods and Effects in the Iſland without being moleſted.

IX. *General Blakeney and Marſhal Richelieu, cannot fix or extend the Authority of the Kings their Maſters over their Subjects; it would be ſetting Bounds to it, to oblige them to receive in their Dominions thoſe whom they ſhould not think proper to have ſettled there.*

X. That all Priſoners of War ſhall be reſtored on each Side.

X. *All the Priſoners that have been made during the Siege ſhall be reſtored on each Side, ſo that when the French return thoſe they have, the Picquets, which were taken going to join the French Fleet, the Day Admiral Byng appeared before Mahon, ſhall be reſtored.*

XI. That Mr. Cunningham the Engineer, who acted as a Volunteer during the Siege, ſhall have a Paſſport, and Leave to go wherever his Affairs require.

XI. *Granted.*

XII. Upon the foregoing Conditions, his Excellency the Lieutenant General and Governor conſents, after the Hoſtages ſhall have been exchanged for the faithful Execution of the above Articles, to deliver up the Place to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, with all the Magazines, Ammunition, Cannon and Mortars, except thoſe mentioned in the ſecond Article; and to point out to the Engineers all the Mines and ſubterraneous Works. Done at the Caſtle of St. Philip, the 28th of June, 1756.

XII. *As ſoon as the foregoing Articles ſhall have been ſigned, the French ſhall be put in Poſſeſſion of one of the Gates of St. Philip's Caſtle, as well as of the Forts Marlborough and St. Charles, upon the Hoſtages being ſent on both Sides, for the faithful Execution of the foregoing Articles.*

The Stoccado that is in the Port ſhall be removed, and the going in and coming out ſhall be left open, at the Diſpoſition of the French, until the whole Garriſon has marched out: In the mean Time, the Commiſſaries on both Sides ſhall be employed; thoſe on the Part of his Excellency General Blakeney, in making an Eſtimate of the Effects in the military Magazines, and others; and thoſe on the Part of his Excellency Marſhal Richelieu, in receiving them; and to deliver to the Engliſh ſuch Part thereof, as has been agreed upon. Plans ſhall alſo be delivered of the Galleries, Mines, and other ſubterraneous Works. Done at St. Philip, the 29th of June, 1756.

Furnes, July 7. The following is a Liſt of the French Camps which are to be formed about the 16th inſtant. A Camp at Bourbourg near Dunkirk, conſiſting of 18 Battalions, and two Squadrons; one at Gravelines, of 12 Battalions; one at Calais of 14 Battalions, and three Squadrons; one at St. Valery, of four Battalions, and two Squadrons; one at Havre de Grace, of 19 Battalions, and four Squadrons; one at Dieppe, of ſix Battailons; one near St. Malo, of 14 Battalions, and two Squadrons; In all 87 Battalions, and 13 Squadrons, beſides the Body of Artillery and Labourers.

Paris, July 10. The Camps will begin to be formed upon the Coaſts of the Ocean the 16th Inſtant, and the Troops are to be exerciſed at Sea, in order to accuſtom them to that Element, and inſtruct them in the manner of landing dexterouſly. The Prince of Conti ſet out incognito laſt Week, but whither is not known.

Hague, July 11. Mr. Yorke, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Great-Britain, has declared to the States, that his Britannic Majeſty was about to direct that the Dutch Ships detained in the Engliſh Ports, ſhould be ſet at Liberty.

Altena, July 9. We are aſſured that the Pruſſian Forces in Pomerania received Orders on the 26th ult. to be ready to march on ſix Days Notice.

Vienna, June 23. We continue to ſend to Olmutz Artillery, Bombs and Balls, to the Amount of 50,000 Florins.

Dreſden, June 26. As they are buſy in filling the Magazines in Bohemia, the Exportation of Corn from that Kingdom is prohibited; which has conſiderably raiſed the Price thereof in this Electorate.

Francfort, June 30. Monday laſt 100 Recruits for the Service of England, all robuſt Fellows, ſet out for Stade, the Place of their Embarkation. [It ſeems our good Friends the Dutch, whilſt they grant Convoys of Men of War to ſuch Merchantmen as are bound to French Ports with Naval and Military Stores, will not permit unarmed Recruits for England to paſs through a Part of their Country, which is a much ſhorter, and leſs expenſive, Route, than that to Stade.]

Vienna, July 3. It is reported that a Camp will be formed this Summer in Bohemia, and another in Moravia. It is certain that ſeveral Regiments have received Orders to be ready to march.

Berlin, July 4. His Majeſty, always attentive to the Security of his Intereſt, and jealous of the leaſt Variation in

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Liege, July
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up all the Corn,
cure in the County

Bruſſels, July 5.
from Cadiz, the S
ſent on a good Footi
Gibraltar. It is cer
drid has long and fre
Catholick King.

Bruſſels, July 8. Ma
ſeveral General Officers,
He hath declared, that
Harbour of Dunkirk b
Embargo was next Day

Cologne, July 17. V
here, that the Flame of
many. Several French
Nuys, to mark out a Cam
where the Army of Marſhal
Years ago. It is ſaid this A
four Thouſand Men; what is
alſo poſitively ſaid they will be jo
of another Power. Some other R
are yet more incredible, and for
committed to Paper.

Marſeilles, July 6. The Comm
the Duke of Richelieu's Army has r
vide for ſix Battalions that are to em
Corſica, the neceſſary Ships being ge
them on board.

Paris, July 12. Orders are ſent to Port
ſix Men of War there as ſoon as poſſible,
are to be of 74 Guns, and the others of 6
theſe, two Frigates of 30 Guns; all which,
to be employed in the Service of the Eaſt-India C

Paris, July 17. The Count de Lannion is to re
Minorca as Governor, with 6000 Men, and the reſt
Army to return to Provence, and the Fleet to
The greateſt Rejoicings have been made upon the
the Surrender of Fort St. Philip, and Te Deum
ſung next Sunday.

They write from Rochefort, that ſix Perſons fou
Means to get into that Port, and ſet Fire to the Mag
zines where the Sails are kept, by which Accident a grea
Quantity of Sail-Cloth was burnt, and the Damage is
computed at about 400,000 Livres. The People concern-
ed are however taken up, and will meet with due Puniſh-
ment.

The King has made the Duke of Fronſac a Brigadier
and Count Egmont a Major-General. The Garriſon
Fort St. Philip marched out with all the Honours of Wa
Drums beating, Match lighted, and Colours flying. To
the Aſtoniſhment of the Beſiegers they were but 2000 Men,
which accounts for their having no Troops in two Ba-
ſtions, at the Time of the general Attack, in which a
Breach being made in twelve Hours by the Batteries, the
Beſiegers entered without Oppoſition. It is ſaid there
were found in the Place 220 Pieces of Braſs Cannon, 80
Mortars, and an immenſe Quantity of Ammunition. Such
of the Officers and Soldiers as were taken in the general
Aſſault, remain Priſoners of War, the reſt of the Garriſon
to be tranſported to Gibraltar.

Paris, July 16. A Report is current that the King will
leave Compeigne the 18th of this Month, and make a
Tour to Dunkirk.

Paris, July 19. We have Intelligence of the Embarka-
tion of ſix of our Battalions for Corſica, to which Iſland a
great Part of the Stores have been tranſported that re-
mained in the Camp after the Surrender of St. Philip's. It is
believed that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty will ſpeedily ſet out
for Dunkirk, and alſo to view the Camps upon the Coaſt
of Normandy. A Rumour ſtill continues, that the Prince
of Conti will ſpeedily march at the Head of 24,000 Men
into Germany, to which wiſer People give no Credit; on
the contrary, very conſiderable Wagers are laid here that
there will be a Peace before the End of the Winter.

LONDON.

July 13. It is reported, that when the Admirals Hawke

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…ney would have at-
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…an Increaſe of Force to

…nded to be made in an ho-
…ſhall be capable of riſing
…o has not ſerved a certain Time
…y we expect more ſuch Charac-
…n were, and Hawke and Saun-
…ithet of *honourable*, and the cor-
…n, will then be leſs liable to injure
…*Incapacity*, *Effeminacy*, or *Cowar-*

…an Expreſs from Admiral Hawke,
…on the 20th ult. and there found Ad-
…which arrived there on the 14th, and
…vho arrived on the 17th.----Is not this a
…ee of Infatuation or Want of Courage in Ad-
…, not to venture a ſecond Engagement for ſo
…an Object as the Relief of the Garriſon of St.
…en he had with him ſo great Superiority of

…rtain Fact, that, on Account of the French Suc-
…t Rejoicings have been made, and in Terms of
…moſt provoking Inſolence, at a Houſe of public Reſort
… Mile from *St. Martin's Lane*. This is a Specimen of
…ich Generoſity for the extraordinary Indulgence of our
…overnment, ſo nobly contrary to the jealous Meanneſs of
…heir own Tyrant towards the Engliſh within his Domini-
ons. Habitual Slaves have generally proved licentious in Liberty, and Cowards in Grain the moſt inſolent thro' Succeſs, however obtained.

They write from Genoa, that in Conſequence of a Repreſentation made by the Republick that the Engliſh were on the Point of concluding a Treaty with the Malecontents of Corſica, and of debarking a conſiderable Body of Forces, with a large Train of Artillery, and a great Quantity of military Stores, the French Court have been prevailed upon to grant them immediate Succours, and to promiſe them Aſſiſtance ſufficient to reduce the Rebels to their Duty. It is ſaid the Convention relating to this Affair contains a ſecret Article of much greater Importance.

If we may depend upon Letters, ſaid to come from Paris, the Prince of Conti will ſuddenly make his Appearance at a certain Court, and where he is to put the laſt Hand to a Negotiation of the greateſt Conſequence. It is given out with much Aſſurance, that the Court of Dreſden has acceded to the late Treaty with the Court of Vienna, which gains the more Credit, as it is acknowledged that they have not had the Succeſs that was expected at the Court of Madrid.

Thurſday laſt ſome Letters by the Dutch Mail brought Advice, that his Pruſſian Majeſty having learnt that the Empreſs Queen propoſed, with the Aſſiſtance of her new Ally, the French King, to recover Sileſia, is marching 40,000 Men into the Dutchy of Cleves, and is himſelf leading 60,000 Men to Bohemia to lay Siege to Prague.

We learn from Hamburgh, and other Places in Germany, that the Hanoverian Troops are on the Point of encamping at Hamelen, where, it is ſaid, they will be joined by a Corps of Pruſſians, and by a Body of Troops belonging to the Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttel. By the Frequency of Couriers, and the marching and countermarching of Troops, and the immenſe Sums employed in recruiting, there appears to be a great Fermentation throughout all Germany.

Orders have been given for all the Officers of the marching Regiments to repair to their reſpective Poſts, and hold themſelves in Readineſs for marching upon Beat of Drum.

It is ſaid ſome of the Tranſports lately employed in bringing over the foreign Troops, will be converted into Ships of War, carrying from 16 to 20 Guns, 40 Seamen, and 20 Soldiers, to guard the Coaſt, whilſt the Men of War are diſtreſſing the Enemy in different Parts of the World.

The firſt Troop of Life-Guards have Orders to be ready with their Camp Equipage, to attend his Majeſty.

July 22. We hear that 14 Ships of the Line are ordered with all immediate Speed to be got in Readineſs upon ſome private Expedition.

The Boſcawen Privateer has taken a French Privateer, and carried her into Dartmouth.

24. It is aſſured that the French ſent, from firſt to laſt, 24000 Men into Minorca, of which they have loſt between 6 and 7000.

Letters have been received from ſome Captains of the Mediterranean Fleet, in which they ſay, that they ſigned the Reſolution of the Council of War, to return to Gibraltar, not becauſe they approved of ſuch a Step, but becauſe they foreſaw that they ſhould throw away the King's Ships and their own Lives to no Purpoſe, if they ventured another Engagement under ſuch an Admiral as B.

Proper Gunners are ordered to all the Sea Coaſts, in order to work the ſeveral Cannon there planted, upon any Emergency.

E P I G R A M.

When our ſmall Garriſon gave up at laſt,
Richelieu admir'd the Conquer'd as they paſt.
Of the brave Engliſh, Blakeney cloſ'd the Rear;
A Sight of Pleaſure, not unmix'd with Fear.
" Give the tremenduous Lion Room, he cries;
" No Ramparts now, no Walls between us riſe."

July 27. They write from Amſterdam, that a French Privateer went into the Texel on the 20th Inſtant, and cut out an Engliſh Ship from New-York, but that ſhe will be reclaimed, her Cargo being Dutch Property.

To perpetuate the glorious Deſerts of the brave old BLAKENEY, whoſe well earned Honour ſhall immortalize his noble, tho' untitled, Name, I would propoſe, That this brave and truly noble Veteran (to contraſt the infamous Reception aſſigned to the honourable, tho' ignoble, B--g) ſhall make his Return to his King and Country by a publick Entry through the Streets of London.--What a noble Sight would it afford, and how juſt the Reward! to behold this venerable Hero heading the Remains of his gallant and undaunted Garriſon over Weſtminſter-bridge, with Drums beating, Colours flying, and all the Honours their Valour and Conduct have extorted even from the Enemy.---The Service they have performed, tho' defeated, deſerves the Honours of a Tri… …Wh…16, 1756.
ſo glorious a Struggle in our Country's Cauſe!---The *Britiſh* my themſelves have acknowledged it by the moſt honourable and unparallelled Capitulation they have generouſly granted; and ſhall not theſe Heroes reap this Tribute to their Merit? Surely they will, were it only to teach future Cowards, that while they are dragged as they deſerve to condigh Puniſhment, the Brave, tho' defeated, ſhall be honoured with the Victors Due.

It is certain that our Fleet had every Advantage that could have been wiſhed for, excepting Merit in its Commander. The common Sailors an Ardour for Engagement, which was never exceeded, nor could have been ſtood; the Advantages of the Wind, the Sun, the Number of Guns, the Goodneſs of Ships, and Day-light enough, all conſpired to inſure us a moſt glorious Victory: But, alas! Byng had the Command. What the whole Fleet could have done, is plain from the Performance of leſs than the Half of it. The Behaviour of ſix Ships only, really had the better againſt the whole French Fleet, conſiſting of double their Number, which were actually engaged.

We are aſſured, by various Accounts, that no Officer in the late unfortunate Mediterranean Expedition has deſerved better of his Country than Capt. Young, of the Intrepid. Great Part of the Engagement he had two of the Enemy's largeſt Ships (the Admiral and his Second) lying upon him alone. His Maſts being ſhot away, they next went to work upon the Hull, in order to ſink him; which they certainly would have done, had not the Captains Cornwall and Durell broken the Line, without Orders from the Admiral, and came to his Aſſiſtance. Mr. Byng never made the leaſt Signal, as far as could be perceived, for the Support of him; whence theſe two Captains, under one of the Articles of War, took this Step for his Relief, having previouſly ſent their Boats to Capt. Young to aſſure him of their Succour, if he could but hold out till it was poſſible for them to reach him. They no ſooner came up and began their Play, than Galiſſoniere and his Second ſheered off. No Officer ever ſupported ſo unequal a Conflict with greater Reſolution and Conduct; and Juſtice to him and our Country demand this Notice, equally in the Way of private Reward and publick Example.

'Tis ſaid Admiral Byng arrived in Town this Morning, in Cuſtody of a Meſſenger.

We hear Mr. Byng has nothing to alledge againſt any one Officer in the Fleet.

The Lords of the Admiralty have put the Royal Anne, at Spithead, into Commiſſion, and given the Command to Capt. Clarke Gayton.

The Catherine, Waldrom, from New-York for Amſterdam, is taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Oſtend.

It is ſaid his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland will ſpeedily be appointed Lord High Admiral, to hold it in Conjunction with his preſent high Office of Generaliſſimo; by which the Army and Navy will once more be happily united, and under the beſt Abilities in the three Kingdoms.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Yarmouth, off Belleiſle, dated July 10.

"On Thurſday Morning laſt, about Two o'Clock, we fell in with the French Convoy off Cape St. Martin's, conſiſting of Thirty Sail of Merchant Ships, under the Convoy of three Men of War: Upon Sight of the Convoy the Admiral made our Signal to chace, which was immediately complied with; we made Sail directly, and every Merchant Ship that came athwart us we fired a Shot at her, brought her to, and left her to be taken up by our Fleet aſtern of us, and ſo continued our Chace after the Frigates, one of which ran on Shore to eſcape us; the other two (tho' we fired upwards of 170 Shot at them) being ſo near the Land, got into Bourdeaux. We have taken Fourteen Sail of the Convoy, which are all laden with Wine, Flour, and other Proviſions, for the Uſe of the Fleet at Breſt. All this we did in Sight of a very large Village which ſtood upon the Iſland, we not being above five Miles from the Shore. The following Account I had from the Captain of one of the Snows that we have taken, the Name of which is the Free Maſon, Burthen 100 Tons, laden with 68 Hogſheads of Claret, and 26 Tons of Flour, for the Uſe of the Fleet at Breſt: He ſays he came from Rochefort; that the Owner was Mr. Steval, the Engliſh Conſul at Dunkirk; that he left the Iſle of Dieu the 5th Inſtant, under the Convoy of the Fidel, Pomona, and the Thetis (the above three Frigates) that they left the Achillon, of 64 Guns, and two Frigates, in the Road of the Iſle of Dieu; that he left fitting out at Rochefort, the Hardie, of 74 Guns, and the Duke of Burgundy, of 90, the latter never at Sea, and that Admiral M'Namara is to hoiſt his Flag on board her. The Captain likewiſe ſays, that he left Rochefort the firſt of May, and lay till Monday at the Iſle of Dieu for Convoy; and that there were ſeveral Dutch Veſſels taking in Proviſions, &c. at that Place, for the Uſe of the Fleet at Breſt."

Letters from Pruſſia ſay, that as his Majeſty was reviewing a Body of Soldiers ſome Time ſince, and being in the Front, a Ball went through his Waiſtcoat, and grazed his Side; he took no Notice, but diſmiſſed them for that Day, ordered them to be there the next Day, and gave private Orders to his Officers, after they had charged, to ſearch their Guns, which they did, and found three Balls in the Gun of one who had inliſted as a common Soldier, and pretended to be a Swiſs, but ſince this Affair, has been diſcovered to be an Officer in the French Service.

A Privateer of Jerſey, about the Size of an Oyſter Smack, with two Guns, Capt. Labbe, Commander, fell in with eight Tranſports, bound from Nantz to Breſt, under Convoy of a French King's Ship of eight Guns. Labbe kept Company till he was ſatisfied which were the two beſt Sailers in their Fleet, ſent his Boat on board the one, himſelf boarded the other, and carried them into Jerſey. They were laden with Timber, &c.

Portſmouth, July 26. Several Letters from Admiral Boſcawen, within theſe four Days, mention their having taken 7 Martineco Men ſince thoſe before burnt.

Galway, July 2. Laſt Saturday arrived the Friendſhip, of this Port, Thomas Allington, Maſter, from Riga, and brings an Account that the Ruſſian Fleet, conſiſting of 20 Sail of the Line, and as many Row-Galleys, being fully mann'd and ready for Sea, were, by a ſudden Order from the Empreſs, unrigg'd and laid up; that while he was at Riga, 100,000 Men marched thro' that City, and were ordered to Livonia, to be ready to enter Germany, whenever they ſhould be demanded; and ſays, they were all clever

☞ NEW-CASTLE LOTTERY TICKETS, ſold by D. HALL, at the New-Printing-Office.

... an Appearance as any
... ev.. law.

Dublin, July 13. The Effigies of a certain Admiral, who lately diſtinguiſhed himſelf in an *eminent* Manner, for the *Honour* and *Service* of his Country, was exhibited, properly ornamented, as an Appendage to a Sign-Poſt in George's Lane. The numerous Spectators who reſorted thither on the Occaſion, teſtified the higheſt Approbation of this deſerved Exaltation, expreſſing at the ſame Time the moſt ardent Wiſhes, that the like publick Honour may ſhortly be conferred on the *gallant* Original. In the Evening he was decently taken down, and committed to the Flames, amidſt the *Groans* of the truly *ſorrowful* Aſſembly.

Dublin, July 31.

Extract of a Letter from Kinſale, July 26.

"Yeſterday Morning the Anſon Privateer, belonging to Liverpool, of 14 Guns, brought into Kinſale, a French Veſſel of about 300 Tons Burthen, from Bourdeaux for Canada, laden with 600 Hogſheads of Wine, 200 Pipes of Brandy, a great Quantity of Bale Goods, Naval Stores, and Small Arms. This was the Anſon's firſt Cruize, and is reckoned a very good Prize."

BOSTON, September 27.

By a Letter from Halifax we learn, That two of Capt. Knox's Men in a Barge took the Advantage of the Night and Tide, and wer[illegible] into the Harbour of Louiſbourgh, cut away a Veſſel w[illegible]ch had juſt arrived, and brought her out to Captain Kno[illegible], who lay ready to receive her at the Harbour's Mouth, which they made a good Prize of.

By the laſt Saturday's Courier we have Advice, That 2000 Regulars, Highlanders, had marched from Albany to join General Winſlow: That the French have made an advanced Poſt on this Side Ticonderoga, almoſt as ſtrong as that Fort itſelf; and that they are ſtill advancing and intrenching themſelves in the beſt Order as they go on.

A Letter from Oneida Carrying-Place, dated Auguſt 18, ſays,--That John Gall, who belonged to one of the Veſſels on the Lake, and made his Eſcape, reports, That on the 11th Inſtant the Row-Galley went out on a Cruize, and returned in 10 Minutes, firſt giving a Signal that he had diſcovered the Enemy: Upon which the two other Sloops, with Part of the Regiments on board, immediately went out, and in about a Mile from the Fort diſcovered the Enemy's Camp. The 12th, the Enemy engaged Ontario Fort, with ſmall Arms only, the Fort returning the Fire very ſmartly with their Cannon and ſmall Arms, all that Day and Night following. The 13th, a Council of War was held at the old Stone Fort, and two Shells and one Ball thrown, which was a Signal for the Troops to quit Ontario Fort, and join thoſe at the Old Fort, the oppoſite Side of the River, where Colonel Mercer was, which they immediately did: That at Night the Enemy move up a Faſcine Battery and Entrenchment, on the Edge of the Bank, oppoſite the Old Fort. The 14th, in the Morning, the Enemy began their Fire on the Old Fort, which was warmly returned till Colonel Mercer was killed by a Cannon Ball as he was in the Camp encouraging the Men about Eleven a Clock: That the Fire continued very hot about one Hour after, when Lieutenant Cook, with a Flag of Truce, was ſent to the Enemy; and upon their Return all the Indians came in with them: That Orders were immediately given for every Man on board the Veſſels to lay down their Arms, take one Blanket and two Shirts, and march Priſoners into the Old Fort: That Shirley's and Pepperrell's Regiments were ordered to march over to Fort Ontario, to be ſent Priſoners to Frontenack (500 Indians being to guard them) in the Veſſels which they took from us in our Harbour, being two Sloops, 6 Guns each, beſides Swivels, and 2 Hoys; 2 Schooners, one of them with Swivels; and a Brig lately built, with 14 Carriage Guns, and the ſame Number of Swivels: That Colonel Schuyler and his Regiment were carried away Priſoners alſo. That by the beſt Accounts he could collect, there were but five Men killed beſides Colonel Mercer.

On Saturday laſt, his Excellency embarked on board his Majeſty's Ship Mermaid, Waſhington Shirley, Eſq; Commander. About 12 o'Clock his Excellency, eſcorted by the Company of Cadets, and attended by his Majeſty's Council, the Civil and Military Officers of this and the neighbouring Towns, and a great Number of Merchants and other Gentlemen, walked from the Council Chamber to the End of the long Wharf. The Ships in the Harbour had their Colours diſplay'd, and during the Proceſſion, his Excellency was ſaluted by the Batteries of this Town, and that of Charleſtown. After mutual Compliments, his Excellency took Boat, and on his paſſing by Caſtle William was ſaluted by a Diſcharge of Cannon from that Fortreſs, as he again was by the Cannon of the Mermaid, on his going on board. A general Concern at parting with his Excellency, was viſible in the Crouds that aſſembled on this Occaſion, who ſent after him their hearty Wiſhes for his Safety and Proſperity, and ſpeedy Return to his Government.

By a Veſſel from the Eaſtward, we have the following melancholy Account, viz. That laſt Monday, as three Schooners lay in George's River, about 8 Miles below the Fort, 5 Men being in great Security on Shore, they were fired upon and killed by about a Dozen Indians, who afterwards went on board one of the Schooners, where they found two other Men, whom they alſo killed. While this was doing, the reſt of the Men belonging to the Schooners (13 or 14 in Number) took to a Boat, and got ſafe to the Fort, and from thence to Pemaquid. One of the Schooners being aground, the Indians immediately ſet her on Fire, but it is not known what they did with the other two. Alarm Guns were fired at George's, Pemaquid, Arowſick, &c. much about the ſame Time, ſo that it is thought a great Body of Indians are come from Canada, and have diſperſed themſelves in ſmall Parties, to fall on our moſt expoſed Settlements.

About a Fortnight ago a large Sloop belonging to this Town, Nicholas Lobdell Maſter, was drove aſhore near Richmond's Iſland, at the Eaſtward, and entirely loſt, but the Men, with great Difficulty, ſaved their Lives.

NEW-YORK, October 4.

Tueſday Morning laſt Captain Daniel Seymour arrived here in 14 Days from Turk-Iſlands, by whom we are told, that Captain Ward, in the Snow Young-Lodowick, of this Port, touched there in his Way to the Bay of Honduras; and was then 6 Weeks out. Laſt Sunday Se'nnight, about 24 Leagues from Sandy-Hook, Captain Seymour was chaſed by a Sloop which he took to be a French Privateer; for as ſoon as they perceived they could not come up with him, they lower'd Sail, and came to.

The ſame Day Captain Tingley arrived here in 14 Days from Halifax, and ſays, that by the laſt Accounts received there from Commodore Holmes, he was, with the whole Fleet, cruizing off Louiſbourg; that 'twas thought the French Flee[illegible]
were ſailed for O[illegible]

By the Albany [illegible]
that a neutral India[illegible]
nes Newkirk, the L[illegible]
Friends at Schenectady,
dian Caſtle within 25 Miles
a conſiderable Number of ot[illegible]
go; and that they were all [illegible]
by the French; but mentions
Indian likewiſe gave out, tha[illegible]
walking Montreal Streets in g[illegible]

ANNAPOLI[illegible]

Capt. Sinclair, from Briſtol, in [illegible]
Letter of Marque, mounting 14 G[illegible]
arrived in James-River the 12th Inſt[illegible]
of Tercera, a French Prize Ship c[illegible]
10 Guns, and had 30 Men, and ca[illegible]
She was bound from St. Domingo to L[illegible]
Sugar, Indico, Cotton, and Cochinea[illegible]
to be worth 14,000 l. Sterling.

PHILADELPHIA, O[illegible]

*Friday laſt being the Anniverſary Election t[illegible]
vince, for Repreſentatives, Sheriffs, Coron[illegible]
lowing Gentlemen were choſen.*

For Philadelphia County. Repreſentatives, [illegible]
ris, Joſeph Fox, Thomas Leech, Daniel Roberdeau, [illegible]
Hughes, John Baynton, Joſeph Galloway, Richard [illegible]
Sheriffs, James Coultas, Hugh Roberts. Coroner[illegible]
mas Boude, John Biddle. Commiſſioner, Robert [illegible]
Aſſeſſors, Joſeph Watkins, Daniel Williams, C[illegible]
Lehman, Jacob Duffield, Iſaac Jones (Northwales) [illegible]
Evans.

For Bucks County. Repreſentatives, Griffith Owen, [illegible]
Richard Walker, Joſeph Hamton, Mahlon Kirkbride, [illegible]
William Smith, James Melvin, William Hoge, Gabriel [illegible]
Vanhorne. Sheriffs, Benjamin Chapman, Timothy Smith. [illegible]
Coroners, William Aſhburne, John Strickland. Commiſ[illegible]
ſioner, William Yardley. Aſſeſſors, John Foulke, John [illegible]
Kelly, Benjamin Courſon, Daniel Palmer, Alexander [illegible]
Brown, George Overpack.

For Cheſter County. Repreſentatives, Joſeph Gibbons, [illegible]
Peter Dicks, John Morton, Roger Hunt, George Aſhbridge, [illegible]
Hugh Trimble, Nathaniel Pennock, Nathaniel Grubb. [illegible]
Sheriffs, John Fairlamb, William Clingan. Coroners, Joſhua Thomſon, John Kerlin. Commiſſioner, Joſeph Davis. Aſſeſſors, Timothy Kirk, John Griffiths, Robert Pennell, Thomas Hope, William Buchanan, William Kerr.

For Lancaſter County. Repreſentatives, Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, James Webb, John Douglas. Sheriffs, Joſeph Pugh, Barnet Houbley. Coroners, Matthias Slough, Samuel Irwin.

For York County. Repreſentatives, John Wright, David M'Connaughy. Sheriffs, Joſeph Adlum, Thomas Hamilton. Coroners, Zachariah Shugars, William King.

For Cumberland County. Repreſentatives, William Allen, William Weſt. Sheriffs, William Parker, John Mitchell. Coroners, John M'Clure, Robert Miller.

For Berks County. Repreſentative, Thomas Yorke. Sheriffs, William Boone, John Hughes. Coroners, Thomas Lincon, Jacob Lightfoot.

For Northampton County. Repreſentative, William Allen. Sheriffs, John Jennings, John Rinker. Coroners, Thomas Armſtrong, Thomas Owen.

In the above Election, conſiſting of 36 Repreſentatives, we hear there are Sixteen of the People called Quakers, and that the Remainder are of the Church of England, and other Denominations.

For New-Caſtle County. Repreſentatives, Thomas Montgomery, Thomas Couch, John Vaunce, John Finney, John M'Cool, William Armſtrong. Sheriffs, William Golden, Zachariah Van Lieuveneigh. Coroners, Robert Morriſon, James Walker.

For Kent County. Repreſentatives, John Vining, John Caton, Benjamin Chew, Andrew Caldwell, Thomas Clark, John Brinckley. Sheriffs, Cæſar Rodney, Thomas Parke. Coroners, Matthias Croſier, Evan Lewis.

For Suſſex County. Repreſentatives, Benjamin Burton, Jacob Kollock, Joſiah Martin, John Newbold, Jacob Kollock, junior, David Hall. Sheriffs, John Rodney, Daniel Nunez, junior. Coroners, Wrixam Lewis, Robert Shankland.

The next Day Benjamin Franklin, and William Maſters, were elected Burgeſſes for this City. Aſſeſſors, Thomas Gordon, Joſeph Howell, Thomas Paſchall, David Deſhler, John Palmer, Edward Penington. Wardens, Jacob Lewis, Samuel Burge.

Tueſday laſt ATTWOOD SHUTE, Eſq; was choſen Mayor of this City for the enſuing Year, by the Common Council; and the ſame Day Mr. Samuel Mifflin, and Mr. Alexander Stedman, were made Aldermen.

In a Letter from Wincheſter, in Virginia, dated the 20th ult. there is Advice, that an Expreſs arrived there the Night before from Auguſta County, with an Account that the Indians had killed and taken Priſoners above Fifty of the Inhabitants in four Days Time: That there were a conſiderable Body of them, as they had defeated a Party of 150 of our Men, tho' they had a great Advantage in the Ground: And that by the ſame Expreſs they were aſſured that Major Lewis was on his March for Wincheſter with 400 Cherokees, and that he had left Mr. Paris to bring 300 more after him. It is further ſaid in the ſame Letter, that three of Colonel Armſtrong's Men had got to Fort Cumberland, after a March of nine Days; and that they were in a miſerable Condition, having had nothing to ſubſiſt on but a Rattle Snake, and Genſang.

In another Letter from Wincheſter, dated September 28, we have the following Particulars, viz. "By a Letter from Lieutenant Bullitt, of the Virginia Regiment, who commanded at Fort Dinwiddie, on Jackſon's River, in Auguſta County, in Virginia, we have the following diſagreeable News. Since Saturday laſt there have been killed and captivated on this River 40 Perſons by the Indians, who are now committing Outrages every Minute, killing the Horſes and Cattle, and burning the Houſes of the poor People, and know not when they may be removed, as they are ſuppoſed to be at leaſt 250, and have defeated a ſtrong Party of Volunteers, who went in Purſuit of them. One Bird, who was killed and ſcalped cloſe by this Fort, killed an Indian, who was known by ſeveral People to be a Delaware. We ſent out a Party upon them ſo ſoon, that they could not take him off, ſo we got his Scalp. Colonel Waſhington ſets out To-morrow for this Fort to relieve them."

Extract of a Letter from Captain Waggoner, of the Virginia Regiment, commanding on the South Branch of Potowmack.

"Laſt Week as Enſign Smith was coming from Sibley's

Sl[illegible]
Ship [illegible]
Sloop [illegible]
Scho[illegible]
Scho[illegible]
Sloo[illegible]
Sloop [illegible]
Sloop H[illegible]
Sloop Eliz[illegible]
Ship Prince [illegible]
Ship Unio[illegible]
Brig Salle[illegible]
Sloop Mar[illegible]
Brig Princ[illegible]

Ship Anne an[illegible]
Sloop Charmin[illegible]
Schooner Dolp[illegible]
Sloop Betſey,
Schooner Peggy a[illegible]
Schooner Deſdemo[illegible]
Sloop Three Siſters, [illegible]
Sloop Sherbourne, Jo[illegible]
Ship Betty Salley, Ed[illegible]

Brig Warren, John [illegible]
Ship Swanſey, Edward [illegible]
Sloop Rebecca, Nicholas [illegible]
Brig Succeſs, John Harper,
Sloop Speedwell, Eliſha Robo[illegible]
Sloop Charming Salley, Willian[illegible]
Brig Cornelia, Robert Smith, to [illegible]
Sloop Maryland, John Froſt, to [illegible]
Sloop Polly, George Noarth, to M[illegible]
Sloop Batchelor, William Veale, to [illegible]

JUST publiſhed, and ſold at t[illegible] in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia and Sixpence) The VOTES of the [illegible] the Province of PENNSYLVANIA, fro[illegible] to *Auguſt* 19, 1756, being to the End o[illegible] RIS's Adminiſtration.

SOME time laſt ſpring, left at ſome Frien[illegible] but forgot to whom, a black Velvet Cloak, [illegible] Paduaſoy, and had new Pieces of Lining before. Th[illegible] has it, is deſired to ſend or leave it at the New-P[illegible] and the Favour will be thankfully acknowledged.

ALL perſons indebted unto Sarah Brown, of this [illegible] keeper; and all who have any demands againſt [illegible] deſired immediately to bring in their accounts to us [illegible] ſcribers, who are appointed by her other creditors, to adj[illegible] ſettle her affairs. *Alexander Huſton, William Fiſher,* and *Sam[illegible] Wharton.*

TO be ſold by publick vendue, at the houſe of Magaret Dav[illegible] in Church-Alley, on Thurſday the 21ſt inſtant, ſundry ſort[illegible] of houſh ld goods, and ſilverſmiths tools, belonging to the eſtate of Peter David, late of this city, goldſmith, deceaſed. The ſale to begin preciſely at 9 o'clock in the morning.

¶ MARGARET DAVID, adminiſtratrix.

WILLIAM MEYER,

RETURNS his thanks to the publick, for the encouragement he has met with in the eſtabliſhing his OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE, which is kept at the houſe, late the ſign of the Sun, on Moyamenſing road, where conſtant attendance is given. And for the conveniency of ſuch perſons as cannot come ſo far, he attends at his *Office*, at Mr. *John Correy's*, near the *Indian King*, in *Market-ſtreet*, on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, from nine o'clock in the morning, till one at noon.

Any merchant inclining to employ a perſon in a middling way of trade, who hath a large new cellar, with a boarded floor, in a publick part of the city, fit for ſalt, and other goods; the perſon purpoſes to give conſtant attendance, and ſell according to directions, by either weight or meaſure, and make immediate returns, for a ſmall profit, or on commiſſion; *pleaſe to enquire at the aforeſaid Office.* Where there are wanted to be hired, a gardiner; labourers for plantation work; a man to wait on a gentleman; a waiter for a tavern; boys to go apprentices to different trades, and ſeveral women ſervants; all theſe muſt have good characters. Several horſes to be ſold.

CAME to the dwelling-houſe of Iſaac Shoemaker, in Cheltenham townſhip, near Shoemaker's mill, ſome time in July laſt, a ſmall white horſe, has neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner deſcribing his natural marks, and paying charges is deſired to take him away. ISAAC SHOEMAKER.

N. B. Said ſhoemaker grinds clothiers ſhears, he having been taught by Thomas Matchit, well known to moſt of the clothiers on the continent.

READY Money for clean LINEN RAGS, at the *New-Printing-Office*, in *Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.*

…be 26th of last
…Lands high, has a
…near shoulder with a
…e saddle spots on both
…ite, paces when mounted,
…in a chair, and when he
…inst the fore ones, and is shod
…rse, and brings him, or gives no-
…bia, shall receive Twenty Shillings
…id by
DAVID DESHLER.

…be estate of Thomas Ellis, late of this
…whether by mortgage, bond, specialty,
…berwise, are desired speedily to pay the
…any demands against the said estate, are
…unts, that they may be paid by me the sub-
…horized for that purpose.
…day of October instant, will be exposed to
…g-house in Front street, Bristol and London
…sundry sizes, and crates of glass, lead in
…sses of sundry sizes, sundry books of gold leaf,
…ker, and vermilion. The sale to begin at ten
…g. JOHN KNOWLES.
…inclining to purchase, may have what they want
…e.

Imported from London, and to be sold by
JOHN ELLIOT, Cabinet-maker
In Chestnut street, the Corner of Fourth-street,

A Neat assortment of looking glasses, viz. Piers, sconces and dressing glasses, joiners and saddlers furniture, &c. Fine worsted patterns for jackets, thread and cotton stockings. Looking glasses new quicksilver'd, or framed, in the neatest manner. He supplies people with new glasses to their own frames, and gives ready money for broken looking-glasses, and compleatly fixes up house bells and cabbin bells in the neatest and most convenient manner as done at London, with cranks and wires, which are not liable to be put out of order, as those done with pullies.

N. B. Said Elliot has on hand a few books, intituled, Second Thoughts concerning War. Tbc.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1756.

LAST night the store of Gervase Burgess, living in Tredyffrin, was broke open, and the following goods stolen, viz. five pieces and remnants of Manchester check, several parcels of thread and yarn stockings, a piece of Irish sheeting linen, one piece of plain English drab cloth, several parcels of snuff boxes, and steel tobacco-boxes, three or four pieces of shirting linen, with a great many other things which cannot now be described. It is supposed there were three or four that broke in; they also took a quantity of money, both Pieces of Eight and paper, amongst which were two Twenty Shilling bills New-Castle money, the dates whereof are almost worn out. Whoever takes up and secures said thieves, or any of them, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward for each, paid on conviction, by ⊕ GERVASE BURGESS.

Just imported in the Unity, Magnus Bell, and other ships from London and Bristol, and to be sold by
SOLOMON FUSSELL,
At the Hand-saw and Crown, in Second-street, opposite the Church, for ready money, or short credit,

FINE and superfine broadcloths, ozenbrigs, German serges, kerseys, flannels, half thicks, nap coating, bearskin, striped linseys and duffils, fine and superfine shaloons, black and blue everlastings, fine calimancoes, russels, double and single camblets, hair plush, tammies, durants Joan's spining, thicksetts, best double and single damasks, poplins, 7 eights, 3 qr. yard wide, and yard 3 eights wide cotton and linen checks, 7 eights and yard wide Irish linen, womens fine white glaized lamb gloves and double glaized kid mitts, Scots and silk handkerchiefs, 6 and 7 qr. bed bunts, 13 nail bed ticks, 9 qr. Flanders ditto, white, light and cloth colour'd sewing silk and thread, silk laces, long and clear lawns, cambricks, printed cottons, fine chints and calicoes, stay trimmings, men and womens hose, womens stuff shoes, worsted quality, black paduasoy, sealing wax, wafers, Holman's inkpowder, quarto bibles, young man's best companions, writing paper, tapes, pins, sirrets, gartering, men and youths felt hats, rugs, blankets, variety of metal, horn, silk and hair coat and waistcoat buttons, twist, sleeve buttons, bone scale table knives and forks, Hoole's pistol capt and Howe's shoe knives, variety of brass and iron stock locks, files and rasps, sash and screw pullies and lines, pewter dishes, plates, porringers, spoons, tankards and tea-pots, various kinds of saws, bricklayers and plaisterers trowels, shoemakers and carpenters hammers, shingling hatchets, compasses, rules, brass knob and thumb latches, bolts, wood screws, snuffers, augers, gouges, chizels, various kinds of brass and iron hinges, smiths vizes, anvils, shoe nippers and pinchers, a neat assortment of joiners and saddlers furnitre, gimblets, fire shovels and tongs, gun locks, flints, coffin handles, shoe and knee buckles, brass and iron wire, various sorts of brushes, razors, lancets, horsefleams, frying pans, bear and wine cocks, center, chair, wimble, gouge nose, and coopers bitts, shoe tacks, awl blades and hafts, 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, and 24 d. nails, tenter hooks, sprigs, trunk and clout nails, carpenters axes and adzes, drawing knives, warming pans, iron pots, brass and iron kettles, cart boxes, madder, ground and whole redwood and fustick, red and white lead, Spanish brown, yellow oker, Venetian red and yellow, whiting, logwood, linseed oil, brimstone, genuine Bateman's drops, glue, rozin, copperas, allom, window glass, muscovado sugar, and sundry other goods, too tedious to mention.

N. B. There are also to be sold two houses in Pewter-platter-alley, opposite the Printing-office, no ground-rent on them. For terms of sale, enquire of said Solomon Fussell.

To be SOLD,

A PLANTATION, situate in the township of Deptford, and county of Gloucester, in the western division of the province of New-Jersey, bounding on the river Delaware, about eight miles below Philadelphia, containing 130 acres, 100 acres of which is meadow ground, and within good bank. On the said plantation is a large new dwelling-house and barn, with several other out-houses, a good draw-well, and a young orchard. For terms of sale, enquire of James Talman, in Philadelphia, or John Rambo, living on the premises. ⊕

CAME to the plantation of Charles Linn, in Upper Providence, on the 26th of July last, a dark bay horse, about four years old, near 15 hands high, paces some, has a small star, shod before, no brand nor ear-mark. The owner coming and describing his other marks, and paying charges, may have him again of me CHARLES LINN. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Ellis, late of Horsham township, deceased, for effects [illegible] or otherwise, are hereby desired to pay; and those [illegible] any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts to Barbara and Benjamin Armitage, junior, administrators, who will give attendance for that purpose at the house of the aforesaid deceased, on Friday the 8th of October, and on Friday the 12th of November. *Barbara* and *Benjamin Armitage*, junior.

N. B. *There is yet to be sold by said administrators, a pair of good smith's bellows.* ⊕

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Adam Clampffer, late of this city, deceased, either by bond, note, or book debt, are desired to come and pay the same: And those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted by William Clampffer, Executor. Tbctf.

New-Jersey, Gloucester, May 10, 1756.

TO be sold by the subscribers, living in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, the following lots of land, situate at Cherry-garden, on Society-Hill, in the city of Philadelphia, viz. one bank lot, fronting Water-street, thirty feet, and extending back to Front street; and one water lot, fronting the said bank lot on the lower side of Water-street, and extending into the river Delaware two hundred and fifty feet. For title, and terms of sale, enquire of SAMUEL HARRISON, and JOHN HINCHMAN. Tbctf.

Just imported in the Snow Unity, Capt. Bell, from London, and to be sold by
EMANUEL JOSIAH,
At his store, at the corner of Arch-street and Water-street, opposite to Mr. William Fisher's, at very reasonable rates,

BROADCLOTHS, kerseys, drab plains, blue, red and green halfthicks, red, white and striped flannels, nap and beaver coating, buff, blue and green hair shag, worsted caps, mens and womens worsted and thread hose, cambiets, worsted damasks, ozenbrigs, double rose linens, 3 qr. 7 eights, and yard wide cotton and linen checks, coarse and fine Irish linens, ivory and horn combs, printed linens, Irish sheeting, foolscap and common writing paper, lettering and scarlet gartering, Pomerania linen, oowlas, Flanders bed-ticks, tandem double fileslas, tandem garlix, clear, flower'd and pistol lawns, clouting diaper, cambricks, bordered bandanoes, lungee and silk romals, Persian taffeties, cotton romals, floor carpets, sewing silk, tapes and binding, nutmegs, cloves and mace, and sundry other goods, suitable for the season. ⊕ 7s. 6d.

To be SOLD,

TWO likely young Negroe boys; both have had the small-pox. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George M'Call, deceased, or have any accounts or demands against the said estate, are desired to bring them in, to LYDIA M'CALL, SAMUEL M'CALLS, senior and junior, and others, executors, in order to be settled and discharged. Tbc. 3 M.

To be sold by the said Executors,

A GOOD brick house, three stories high, in Front-street, in which he formerly lived. Also a lot of ground in Union-street, being in breadth on said street 24 feet 9 inches, and extending back 120 feet, or thereabouts. Likewise several tracts of good land, lying in M'Call's manor, and one tract lying in the Great Swamp. The titles to the above are indisputable, and the quitrent to the proprietaries very small. Also to be sold by said executors, a likely Negroe man, who understands the Dutch tongue, and is a handy fellow about a house, or to wait on a gentleman. For terms of sale, enquire of the executors. Tbc. 3 m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that WALTER SHEE, in Front-street, at the corner of Chestnut-street, in Philadelphia, hath opened an office for the insurance of ships and merchandize. All persons who want to have insurance made, may apply at said office, where all risks will be underwrote.

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY for raising 2000 Pieces of Eight for erecting a BATTERY at the town of New-Castle, and purchasing some GUNS for the same.

THE defenceless state of the town of New-Castle, particularly at this juncture, when a war between Great-Britain and France seems almost inevitable, renders it exceedingly dangerous for the country around, as well as the Inhabitants thereof: And as the inhabitants from the fewness of their number, are unable to erect any fortification by subscription, that may be of service in time of danger, 'tis hoped an undertaking that may, with the divine assistance, not only be the preservation of our lives and fortunes, but, in a great measure, of the last importance even to Philadelphia itself, by warding off the impending evil, or keeping an enemy at play till notice can be given thereof, will meet with encouragement from all lovers of their country and liberties.

Number of prizes.		Value in Pieces of Eight.		Total Value.
2	of	500	are	1000
6	of	250	are	1500
12	of	125	are	1500
18	of	100	are	1800
40	of	50	are	2000
86	of	25	are	2150
664	of	5	are	3320
1	First drawn,	- - -		25
1	Last drawn,	- - -		25
830	Prizes,			
2500	Blanks,			
3330	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, are			13320

So soon as the drawing is finished, the prizes will be published in the Pennsylvania Gazette, and the money paid to the possessors of the 166 large prizes, Twenty per Cent being first deducted, and the 664 small prizes to be paid without any deduction, which makes the deduction on the whole less than Fifteen per Cent.

Proper Notice will be given of the Time of Drawing.

The persons following are appointed managers of this lottery; viz. Benjamin Chew, John Ross, William Patterson, David Witherspoon, Jacob Vanbebber, and David Bush, Esquires; and William Armstrong, John Vandike, Alexander Porter, Richard M'William, John Vangezell, William Bedford, George Monro, Zachariah Van Leuvenigh, and Nathaniel Silsbee, Gentlemen; who are to give bond and be on oath for the faithful performance of their trust.

Tickets are to be sold by the said managers, at their respective dwellings.

For *CAPE-FEAR*, in *North-Carolina*,
The SLOOP
HANNAH,
BERNARD BADGER
Commander,

Will sail in about 18 Days.
For Freight or Passage, apply to the said Commander, or *Donaldson* and *Fuller*, at their Store in Water-street.

…Duties im-
…es, in order
…may make
…ificate, the
…receive *Six-*
…or their Depu-
Store, or other
…nd gauge the Li-
…nce or Permit, as
…g him Liberty so
…ge and examine the
…requires, shall take
…e of the Constables of
without any other War-
Five Pounds for every Re-
…d assisting to the said Col-
the better and more ef-
…d Forfeitures imposed by
…ersons shall presume, during
within this Province less than
or other Spirits, to be deliver-
…n, without being legally recom-
…said, he, she, or they, so offending,
…n of *Five Pounds*, over and above the
…ors by them retailed as aforesaid, or be
…louse or Prison of the respective County
…committed, and there to be kept at hard
…five Months. And that all and every of
…ctive Townships or Districts in this Pro-
…by required, under the Penalty of the
Shillings for every Refusal or Neglect, to re-
…mation, unto the Court of Quarter-Sessions,
…unties, the Names and Places of Abode of all
…eral Townships or Districts, retailing or vending
…to pay the Duties imposed by this Act; and that
…f such respective County may and shall have Re-
Returns of the Constables, for the better collecting
Forfeitures arising upon this Act.

Subscriber being by the said Act appointed Collector of the the City and County of Philadelphia, *hereby gives Notice, s ready to receive the Accounts, make the Entries, grant the , and execute every other Part of the said Office of Collector, aw required; and all Persons concerned are to take Notice of the and to make their Entries, and pay their Excise accordingly.*
JOSEPH STRETCH, Collector.

WRITING, arithmetick, vulgar and decimal fractions, &c. merchants accompts, the true Italian method, by double entry, Dr. and Cr. &c. Navigation in all its parts, both in theory and practice. Also spherical trigonometry, great circle sailing, astronomy, surveying, gauging, &c. and a compleat method to keep the ship's way at sea, called a Journal, whereby I teach in my school to find the longitude at sea every day at noon, by true proportions, as sure as the latitude by observation of the sun. I have the original journals to produce, in which it will appear the plan is like a chain, the first link of which being fixed to the port departed from, each day's work is a new link joined to the other, till the last link is fixed to the port arrived at; each day's work being truly wrought, the journal is compleat. My journal from England to Cape Henlopen (or Cape-James) in America, and from thence to the Lizard point again, I have proved to be within one degree of longitude (which is near 140 degrees of West longitude) as appears in my journals to be produced, with others of the like sort, and are good proofs of my true principles: Altho' sun and stars should disappear for several days and nights, my plan will find both latitude and longitude at noon every day, or any other hour: It is a rational plan, and founded upon great and long experience at sea, both on board the royal navy and merchant ships, &c.

N. B. I have taught navigation, and kept a journal above 40 years; the scheme I now teach is new, and never was in printed books, and has been approved of by proper judges. Your log-line must be 50 feet between each knot, and glass just 30 seconds; or your log-line may be 48 feet between each knot, and glass just 29 seconds, true proportions. I give attendance in my school in Front street, Philadelphia, at John Johnston's tallow-chandler, next door to Mr. Richardson, goldsmith, up the alley, or wait on gentlemen at their chambers, &c. ANDREW LAMB. ⊕

NOtice is hereby given, that PETER PETTREDGE, from Bristol, in Old England, makes and sells wheat-screens, and flaxseed screens, after the best manner; also riddles, bird-cages, rat-traps, and sundry other iron work of that sort. Said Pettredge lives in Market-street, at the sign of the Half Moon, opposite the Jersey market. ⊕

[*See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.*]

No. 1451

October 14, 1756.

The PENNSYLVANIA

Containing the freſheſt Ad-

en

A SPEECH *made by Queen* ELIZABETH *in Parliament, Anno* 1593, *and in the* 35*th Year of her Reign, concerning the Spaniſh Invaſion.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THIS Kingdom hath had many wiſe, noble and victorious princes; I will not compare with any of them in wiſdom, fortitude, or any other virtues: but ſaving the duty of a Child, that is, not to compare with his father, in love, care, ſincerity, and juſtice, I will compare with any prince that ever you had, or ſhall have.

It may be thought ſimplicity in me, that, all this time of my Reign, I have not ſought to advance my territories, and enlarge my dominions; for opportunity hath ſerved me to do it. I acknowledge my womanhood and weakneſs in that reſpect; but, though it hath not been hard to obtain, yet I doubted how to keep the things ſo obtained: and I muſt ſay my mind was never to invade my neighbours, or to uſurp over any; I am contented to reign over my own, and to rule as a juſt princeſs.

Yet the King of Spain doth challenge me to be the quarreller, and the beginner of all theſe wars; in which he doth me the greateſt wrong that can be, for my conſcience doth not accuſe my thoughts, wherein I have done him the leaſt injury: but I am perſuaded in my conſcience, if he knows what I know, he himſelf would be ſorry for the wrong that he hath done me.

I fear not all his threatnings; his great preparations and mighty forces do not ſtir me: for, though he come againſt me with a greater power than ever was, his formidable navy, I doubt not (God aſſiſting me, upon whom I always truſt) but I ſhall be able to defeat and overthrow him. I have great advantage againſt him, for my cauſe is juſt.

I heard ſay, when he attempted his laſt invaſion, ſome, upon the ſea coaſt, forſook their towns, and flew up higher into the country, and left all naked and expoſed to his entrance. But, * I ſwear unto you, if I knew thoſe perſons, or any that ſhould do ſo hereafter, I will make them know and feel what it is to be ſo fearful in ſo urgent a cauſe.

The ſubſidies you give me, I accept thankfully, if you give your good wills with them; but if the neceſſity of the times, and your preſervation, did not require it, I would refuſe them: but, let me tell you, that the ſum is not ſo much, but that it is needful for a princeſs to have ſo much always lying in her coffers for your defence in times of need, and not to be driven to get it, when we ſhould uſe it.

You that be lieutenants and gentlemen of command in your counties, I require you to take care that the people be well armed, and in readineſs upon all occaſions. You that be judges and juſtices of the peace, I command and ſtrictly charge you, that you ſee the laws to be duly executed, and that you make them living laws, when we have put life into them.

* *The Queen proteſts ſhe will puniſh Cowards.*

By the Harriot Packet Boat, arrived at New-York in a ſhort Paſſage, we have the following Advices, viz.

Camp before St. Philips, June 5

THE Vigour of the Beſieged increaſes in Proportion to the Progreſs of our Operations againſt them: Nevertheleſs, it is the unanimous Opinion of the whole Army, that the Governor of the Fort will not wait for our ſtorming the Place, were it only to ſave the Effects, valued at four Millions, which the Inhabitants put, together with their Perſons, under his Protection. M. de la Galiſſoniere's Cruizers have taken, ſince the Siege began, 15 Engliſh Merchantmen, chiefly Turkey Ships, richly laden, who, making no Queſtion of Byng's having beaten our Fleet, were ſteering for Portmahon, to take in Refreſhments.

Marſeilles, June 18. The News of the Alliance which our Court has concluded with the Empreſs Queen, was received with the greater Joy, as it will be of ſignal Advantage to our Trade. We flatter ourſelves, that the Engliſh will no longer make any conſiderable Figure in the Mediterranean after loſing Mahon.

Bourdeaux, June 20. At a Time when our Chamber of Commerce is earneſtly recommended to have in View the Supply of our American Colonies, we ſee ourſelves drain'd of the Means of doing it, by the Loſs of our Seamen, who are required to fit out the King's Ships in the Mediterranean. Upwards of 1000 are already ſet out for Provence, and 1000 more will depart from hence to the ſame Parts, as ſoon as the Complement is ready.

Paris, July 3. Letters juſt received from Canada adviſe, that M. de Vaudreuil, the Governor General, having received Advice that the Engliſh had built a Fort 20 Leagues from Choueguen, called Bull Fort, in which they had laid up the greateſt Part of the Stores deſigned for the Expeditions againſt Fort Niagara and Frontenac, he ſent a Detachment of 500 Men, conſiſting of Regulars, Canadians, and Indians, under the Command of Lieutenant Lery, to demoliſh it. Lery ſet out on the 27th of March, and meeting a Convoy of nine Waggons going to Choueguen, he ſeized it, and made the Detachment that eſcorted it Priſoners. On his Arrival at the Fort he found the Garriſon in a Poſture of Defence; Nevertheleſs he determined to inveſt it immediately, tho' a Part of his Indians were not come up. He ſummoned the Commander to ſurrender; and was anſwered by a general Diſcharge of Granades and Small-arms. This did not hinder him from making his Attack. Whilſt the Canadians were endeavouring to make a Breach in the Back Part of the Fort, he broke open the Gate with Axes, and again ſummoned the Commander to ſurrender. Thi… make the Engliſh redouble th… ever, burſting into the Fort, m… it. But the Moment they were … Fruits of their Victory, they perceived … had taken Fire; and Lery and his … out when the whole Fort blew up. Afte… in which the French Detachment had o… and one Indian killed, and two Soldiers, t… and three Indians wounded, M. de Lery m… a Detachment that was coming to the Aſſi… Fort, but he could not come up with it.

Hamburgh, July 2. Letters from Stockholm ad… on the 21ſt of laſt Month was publiſhed a Placard… claration, importing, "That the Courts of Swed… Denmark having agreed to unite their Naval Forc… protect the Navigation of their Subjects, during the … between France and England, his Swediſh Majeſty h… cauſed to be equipped in the Port of Carelſcroon a Squadron of eight Ships of the Line, and Frigates, which were immediately to make Sail, in order to cruize in the North Sea with the Daniſh Squadron, which it was to join in a certain Latitude."

Amſterdam, July 4. Some Merchants here have received Letters from Cadiz, adviſing that 60 Engliſh Sailors had landed in the Night near that Port, in order to burn a great Load of Faſcines; but their Deſign being diſcovered, they were all ſeized, and ſent to Priſon.

Vienna, June 15. The Powers that are to be invited to accede to the Treaty concluded at Verſailles the firſt of laſt Month between this Court and France, are, Ruſſia, Saxony, Spain, Naples, Sardinia, Parma, and the States General of the United Provinces. The other Courts that may be willing to take Part in this Treaty, ſhall be admitted on the Terms that may be moſt agreeable to their reſpective Intereſts, the Intention of the contracting Parties being to render their Alliance uſeful and advantageous to all thoſe who have a Mind to ſtrengthen it by their Acceſſion.

Berlin, June 22. We are aſſured, that in Conſequence of the Turn which divers important Affairs are taking, a good Underſtanding between this Court and Ruſſia will be one of the principal Effects reſulting from the Meaſures taken to reconcile the claſhing Intereſts of ſome other great Powers.

Toulon, June 12. In the Sea Fight of the 20th of May our Squadron fired 6,277 Cannon Shot, viz. the Foudroyant 511, the Redoubtable 504, the Couronne 604, the Guerrier 660, the Temeraire 513, the Lion 558, the Sage 560, the Orpheus 440, the Conſtant 510, the Triton 507, the Fier 430, and the Hipopotama 480.

Straſbourg, June 25. Another Detachment of the Royal Regiment of Artillery is to be ſent to Toulon, with a new Convoy of 40 large Cannon and Mortars, beſides 36 cover'd Waggons. The latter are taken from the Arſenal of the Citadel, and the Artillery from the Arſenal of the Town. They have already begun to place the Cannon on Waggons made on Purpoſe, which, tho' very ſtrong, are very light.

Hague, June 24. The Marſhal Duke de Richelieu having wrote to the Marquis de la Mina at Barcelona, deſiring a Supply of Proviſions, the Spaniſh General made Anſwer, that he was ſurprized the Duke ſhould make ſuch a Demand, conſidering the Neutrality obſerved by the Catholick King; but that, as even the Generals of Powers at open War ſhew one another the greateſt Civilities, he had ſent him, for his own Table only, 600 Oxen, 1200 Sheep, and other ſmall Trifles of that Kind.

Paris, June 28. We are aſſur'd from the Hague, that M. le Count d'Affry has prevail'd on the Courts of Admiralty at Amſterdam and Rotterdam to give poſitive Orders to the Men of War, deſtin'd to convoy the Dutch Merchant Ships from the Ports of Holland to thoſe of France, to admit of no Viſitation of their Convoy from any Engliſh Ship of War that they may meet with in their Voyage.

Genoa, June 20. Letters from Cadiz adviſe, that they had juſt completed the fitting out of ten Ships of the Line and ſeveral Frigates; that they were impreſſing Seamen, and bringing from Seville a Quantity of Cannon, Mortars, Bombs, Balls, and other Military Stores; that they were preparing Trains of Artillery in divers Parts; and that a Body of 7000 Men were filing off towards Argaziles and St. Roch, in the Neighbourhood of Gibraltar.

Franckfort, June 23. The enliſting Troops for the Service of Great-Britain, which a few Days ago was broke off, is again renew'd by the Arrival of freſh Officers, who giving pretty good Advance-Money, gather all the beſt Recruits.

Stockholm, June 25. Within theſe few Days a dangerous Plot has been diſcovered: The Conſpirators intended to foment an Inſurrection in this City, in order to pave the Way for the Execution of another Project, ſtill greater and more fatal: In a word, they aimed at changing the Form of Government, and depriving the States of that Kingdom of that Freedom which is the Baſis and Support of it. Several Perſons concerned in this Plot have already been taken into Cuſtody.

Rochelle, June 26. According to Letters from Louiſbourg of the 19th of May, M. Bigot, Intendant of Canada, has wrote to M. Prevot, Orderer of that Colony, that all the Indians in general have declared themſelves againſt the Engliſh, and that in the Courſe of laſt Winter they made terrible Incurſions into Carolina and Virginia. From thoſe two Provinces they have carried off above 500 Inhabitants from the Age of 20 to 30; and as 'tis not their Cuſtom to make many Priſoners, 'tis judged they may have

Th… Tr… diſtri… with … lead th… come d… Abſolute P… certain Senato… of the State, as… Conſpirators wer… ſcribed to a Form … dy drawn. They … maſſacre any Perſon…

Francfort, July 1. … an Alliance is on the … the Courts of Peterſbu… Order to ballance the … of Vienna, and Verſa… mented by a Marriage … the Princeſs of Parma, t… all his Dominions and Pre… lent for which he is to have a … Low-Countries.

Liſbon, July 6. It was fond… late Earthquakes had put an … tion in this Kingdom. But the… that the Clergy are as tenacious … quired, as other Men. On the … Auto-de-Fe at Evora, at which … were burnt alive for relapſing into…

Madrid, July 19. On Advice of … the Moors in the Neighbourhood … Deſign to lay Siege to that Place, … ſeveral Pieces of Cannon, with a… tary Stores, to be ſent thither.

Several Pieces of Cannon, with … other warlike Stores, have been en… Gallicia, in order to be ſent to the… raltar. Their Deſtination is differen… is alſo a Rumour of our ſending a … of War into the Mediterranean.

Vienna, July 28. Some Diſpatches rece… from Peterſburgh, gave ſo much Satisfact… preſs Queen, that ſhe ordered a Purſe of … be given to the Courier that brought them … *Gazette*. The Utrecht Gazette ſays only 120…

The Empreſs, being perſuaded that the beſt … preſerving Peace is to prepare for War, hath … her Regiments to be compleated, and thoſe of … be augmented. Her Majeſty has alſo ſignified … tion of borrowing Twelve Millions of Florins o… reditary Dominions (Hungary excepted) at Five p…

Our Troops are in Motion on all Sides, to repair … hemia and Moravia.

Vienna, July 31. Sunday Baron Klingraff received … Diſpatches from Berlin, which he immediately comm… cated to the Empreſs at a private Audience. That … ſter is preparing to ſet out for Sileſia, to wait on the … his Maſter, who is ſpeedily expected in that Dutchy.

Dreſden, Auguſt 1. According to Letters from Vi… the Camp near Colin, in Bohemia, is to conſiſt of al… 50000 Men, and will be under the Command of Co… Brown; and that in Moravia of 40000, under the Co… mand of Prince Piccolomini d'Arragona.

Francfort, Auguſt 2. The Owners of the Land which will be occupied by the Camp laid out for the Pruſſian Troops near Homburg, are to be indemnified for the Damages they are like to ſuffer, being to be paid Ten Crowns for every Acre, and quit of the Tax thereon for a whole Year. The Garriſons of Wezel, Soeſt, and Bielfield, are actually on their March, with a large Quantity of Artillery.

Toulon, July 20. The Squadron is in the great Road, and the Veſſels are repairing without taking out their Guns, &c. The Oriflamme and Valiant ſailed on Sunday, with the Nymph and Topaz Frigates, to eſcort the Troops deſtined for Corſica, and afterwards cruize in thoſe Latitudes where the Engliſh Men of War may be expected, waiting for the Remainder of their Levant Ships.

Belleiſle, July 20. An Engliſh Privateer meeting at Sea the Johans, Capt. Johnſſon, a Swediſh Veſſel, took from her, notwithſtanding the warm Remonſtrances of the Captain, a Coaſting Pilot, which the Swede had taken in here on the 4th Inſtant, to carry him to Croiſic, where he was going to load Salt.

Compeigne, Auguſt 2. It is reported that 1800 of our Troops

…to the
…d at up-
…ements of
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…00 l. To which if
…he Ammunition ex-
…ost, by this one Blow,
…ive of the Importance
…, the Encouragement
…of a War, the national
…ed, &c.---We hear that
…e in the Miniſtry.
…dmiral Boſcawen has tak-
…efort for Breſt.
…*es have given Leave to the*
…*ch, if true, is the next Step*
…*The Friends of England, at*
…*, it is ſaid, received for two*
…*o enable them to ſupport her In-*

…*ral Weſt arrived in Town from*
…*waited on the Lords of the Admiralty.*
…*that 5 Regiments of Foot, and ſeveral*
…*nes, are ordered to be raiſed as faſt as poſ-*
…*ng is removed on board the Royal Anne, Ad-*
…*here he is in high Spirits.*
…*s ſaid that all the Perſons who ſigned the Coun-*
…*ar, and in the Mediterranean, will be tried by*
…*ial.*
…*. Admiral Weſt has been to wait on his Majeſty at*
…*n, and was graciouſly received.---A Camp is to be*
…*at Arderſeir-Point in Scotland.----The Fortifications*
…*lymouth Harbour are almoſt finiſhed.---Five new Regi-*
…*are ordered to be put on the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment, and 20*
…*panies of Marines are ordered to be raiſed.*

Auguſt 6. Commiſſions are appointed for the ſale of the French prizes.---A party of 60 horſe were ſent to Portſmouth to bring up admiral Byng, but after travelling a few miles with him, orders came to carry him back.---From Paris they tell us of their grand deſigns in America and Germany; that they have propoſed to the Spaniards the reſtoring all their old poſſeſſions in Europe and America.---A number of tranſports are taken into the ſervice of the government, and are ordered to prepare for a long voyage.

Auguſt 9. Admiral Hawke with his fleet were ſeen off Malaga the 12th of July.---Tis ſaid one Company will be added to each Regiment of Foot.---The Ships from Plymouth having been ordered to Portſmouth, on the News of the Daniſh Fleet being ſeen in the Channel, arrived there the 5th.---We hear the Hanoverian and Heſſian Troops are ſoon to return.

Auguſt 11. Some Dragoons are ordered to be in conſtant Readineſs at a ſhort Warning.---The King of Pruſſia is getting his Troops in Readineſs.

Auguſt 12. Commodore Kepple has got the Torbay.---A Common-Council is ſummoned at Guildhall, to addreſs his Majeſty on the preſent Situation of Affairs.---Admiral Byng was brought to Greenwich this Morning.

Auguſt 13. Orders are ſent to our Miniſter at Copenhagen to demand a categorical Anſwer concerning the real Deſtination of the Daniſh Fleet.---The Troubles in Sweden ſtill continue.---'Tis ſaid the Subſidy Treaty with the Elector of Saxony will ſoon be renewed.---Some conſiderable Changes are talked of in the Miniſtry.

Auguſt 14. A large French Guineyman, Burthen 400 Tons, is taken by the Leoſtoff Man of War, and ſent into Portſmouth.

Yeſterday there was a great Council at Kenſington, on the preſent Poſture of Affairs.

We hear that ſeveral Men of War will ſoon ſail for Jamaica.

Admiral Byng is confined in an Appartment adjoining to Greenwich Hoſpital 170 Stairs high, with two Guards at the Door, and ſeveral others on the Stairs, who are relieved every two Hours.

Admiral Byng ordered the Guards ſix Guineas to drink as ſoon as he got to Greenwich.

Some Perſons at Barnet, on one of the Race Days laſt Week, being arrived there too ſoon for the Diverſion, propoſed to entertain themſelves with a Ride to Kick's-End, to pull down an A------'s Houſe there; but a Perſon being preſent who had great Intereſt therein, perſuaded the People, that his Houſe being forfeited to the Government, was deſigned for a Preſent to General Blakeney; which prevented their Journey, and fully ſatisfied the angry Populace for the preſent.

According to ſome private Letters by the Flanders Mail, the King of Pruſſia has actually entered Bohemia with an Army of above Fifty Thouſand Men.

Admiral Hawke was well off Mahon the 19th of laſt Month.

Letters from Leghorn dated the 30th ult. give an Account that Admiral Hawke had landed ſome Men on the Iſland of Minorca, and taken Fort Furnell, where he made 400 of the French Priſoners; that he had taken two French Ships, and ſent two of his Men of War to cruize off Leghorn, to protect the Trade.

We hear that Lieutenant General Fowke is broke, and rendered incapable of ſerving as an Officer in his Majeſty's Army.

The Grand Jury of the County of Bucks, at the Aſſizes holden at the Town of Buckingham the 9th Day of Auguſt, 1756, Reſolved, "That the Repreſentatives of this County be deſired to promote, to the utmoſt of their Power, an Enquiry in Parliament into the preſent moſt dangerous and deſperate State of this Kingdom; and into the Reaſons why, after the greateſt Supplies had been granted, and the moſt expenſive Armaments made both by Sea and Land, the important Iſland of Minorca, for want of a more timely Succour, hath been totally loſt, and the other Dominions of this Crown, particularly in North-America, ſo long left defenceleſs, and now brought into the moſt perilous Situation.

We hear that ſeveral Barrels of Gunpowder, which were going abroad, have been ſeized this Week in the River by two of his Majeſty's Coaſt-waiters.

Yeſterday 1500 Quarters of Wheat were ſhipped for Liſbon, and a great Quantity of Iron Ordnance for Holland.

We hear that admiral Byng is at the houſe of the governor of Greenwich hoſpital, under a guard of two companies of the foot guards.

The news from all quarters in England are full of the popular animoſity againſt ad -----lB----g. There is ſcarce a market town, eſpecially on the ſea coaſt, where he has not been hanged in effigy, or burnt in a tar barrel, or both.

We are informed that the French king hath purchaſed of the Genoeſe their right to the iſland of Corſica for 12 millions of livres, to be paid in ten years at the rate of 54,000l. ſterling per annum. At this purchaſe made immediately after the conqueſt of Minorca, the king of Sardinia, it is ſaid, hath taken great umbrage, and that, being afraid of the conſequences of ſo much French power in his neighbourhood, hath offered us the free uſe of his two harbours, Cagliari in Sardinia, and Villafranca on the continent, for the reception of our men of war and merchantmen, and alſo the aſſiſtance of as many troops as ſhall be thought neceſſary to prevent Corſica falling into the hands of the French, or for recovering Minorca.

And we are alſo informed that the government has juſt now taken up 4000 ton of ſhipping for tranſports.

They write from the Hague, that the augmentation of their troops comes again on the tapis, and is ſtrongly eſpouſed by the majority of the provinces; that of Zealand being the only one that perſiſts in the negative: it, nevertheleſs imagined, that an addition of 20,000 men will ſoon be effected.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, dated Aug. 9.

"On Saturday ſailed admiral Harriſon in the Monmouth, with the Prince Frederick, Eagle, St. Alban's, Lyme, and Tartar, for Plymouth: admiral Holbourne, in the Marlborough, with the Elizabeth, to join admiral Boſcawen in the bay; and the Prince, capt. Swanton, for the Mediterranean with the convoy."

There is little reaſon to apprehend danger to Gibraltar, we hope, whatever be the deſigns of the French; as it is defended by an excellent governor, a good garriſon, and above 900 pieces of Cannon. The place is likewiſe ſtrong by every advantage of art and nature, and our fleet under the command of admirals who have ſeen and been fully tried in action.

We are informed that both houſes of parliament will meet ſoon this year for diſpatch of buſineſs.

Auguſt 19. The Anſon Privateer, of Briſtol, has taken two St. Domingo Ships, ſaid to be worth 40,000 l. and ſent them to Briſtol; one of 300, the other of 400 Tons. Theſe make four Prizes taken by the ſaid Privateer.

From Amſterdam it is ſaid that the Court of France has contracted with the King of the Two Sicilies for 3000 Seamen, who are to repair with all Expedition to Toulon.

Corke, Auguſt 2. We hear from Kinſale, that there is Cloathing for three Regiments on board the Prize lately brought in there by the Anſon Privateer of Liverpool.

HALIFAX, September 11.

On Saturday laſt arrived here a French Prize Schooner ſent in by the Fleet, taken off Louiſbourg, her Cargo conſiſted of ſhip Timber, ſome Bread and Fiſh, &c. She has loſt her Bowſprit, and her Head is much damaged by the Norwich running foul of her in the Night, and is ſent in here not only to be repaired, but alſo to be fitted out as a Privateer, and we hear is to carry 10 Carriage and 20 Swivel Guns, and is to be mann'd out of the Fleet, by which ſhe will be employed as a Tender. She is a fine Schooner, of about 120 Tons, New-England built, and a prime Sailer.

Thurſday arrived a French Prize Sloop, taken by the Fogeux; her Cargoe conſiſts of Furs, Fiſh, &c.

Yeſterday Morning arrived here his Majeſty's Sloop Jamaica from the Fleet off Louiſbourg, which ſhe left cruizing on their Station, all well: We hear ſhe left the Fleet in Company with a Prize Snow, a Veſſel of Force, taken by the Fogeux: She alſo in her Paſſage hither took a French Brigantine, which, with the Snow, ſhe parted with two Days ago in a Fog; both which are hourly expected in here. The Jamaica alſo, off this Harbour, relieved a Schooner from Boſton, Capt. Storer, bound to this Port, who was then in Chaſe by a French Privateer, who upon eſpying the Jamaica, ſtood off and gave over the Chaſe. She is a large Schooner, her upper Works and Maſts painted with Spaniſh Brown, carries eight Guns, beſides Swivels, and is a good Sailer.

The ſame Day, about 10 o'Clock, the Jamaica ſet Sail again, in queſt of the ſaid French Privateer.

BOSTON, October 4.

Monday laſt, in the Afternoon, his Majeſty's Ship Mermaid (on board of which is his Excellency Governor Shirley) ſailed from this Port for England. As ſoon as ſhe got under Sail, his Excellency was ſaluted with a Diſcharge of 15 Cannon at Caſtle-William, which was anſwered by a like Number of the Mermaid's Guns.

'Tis ſaid Capt. Spry, who took the Sloop and Snow mentioned under Halifax, wrote to Governor Lawrence, that the Captain of the Snow told him, that the Garriſon of Oſwego, 1500 in Number, arrived at Canada while he was there, and that he was informed the French did not loſe a Man in the Reduction of that Place.

Several Fiſhing Veſſels are returned to Cape-Ann ſince our laſt, having been fired upon by a Schooner, ſuppoſed to be the ſame Privateer, mentioned above under Halifax, but ſhe being a dull Sailer they got clear: It is ſaid, one of them ſpoke with a Plymouth Fiſhing Veſſel, who told them that Capt. Rous had taken a French Privateer Brigantine, of 14 Guns, and 150 Men.

NEW-YORK, October 11.

In the Packet Boat came Paſſenger EDMUND ATKIN, Eſq; Agent for, and Superintendant of, the Affairs of his Majeſty's Allies, the ſeveral Nations of Indians upon the Frontiers of Virginia, Carolina and Georgia, and their Confederates. Col. Joſeph Duſſeaux, of the ſecond Battalion of the Royal Americans, Capt. Græme, of the ſame Regiment, and ſeveral other Gentlemen, likewiſe came Paſſengers in her.

Capt. Lutwidge left Falmouth the 26th of Auguſt, and on the 31ſt was chaced and attacked by a French Privateer Brig, of ſome Force; and after an Hour and better hot Diſpute, in which the Privateer, in vain, greatly aimed to cut away the Packet's Rigging, ſome lucky Shot from Captain Lutwidge obliged her at once to tack and make the beſt of her Way off.

A Letter by the Packet from Falmouth, dated Auguſt 21, 1756, *has the following ſeven Paragraphs in it, viz.*

----Captain Lockhart, in the Tartar Man of War, of 28 Guns, has taken off the Land's End, and carried into Plymouth, a new French Privateer of 22 Guns, and 270 Men; ſhe had been out of St. Maloes but three Days, and had taken nothing.

The Claud Galley, Capt. Woolcomb, of 22 Guns, and 60 Men, bound from London to Leghorn, a Letter of Marque, has ſent into this Port the Aſtrea, from Domingo

☞ NEW-CASTLE LOTTERY TICKETS ſold by D. HALL, at the New-Printing-Office.

Nantz, 420 Tons, loaded with Sugar, Coffee, Indigo, Cotton and Hides.

The Amiable Ann, Allard, from Cape Francois for Bourdeaux, loaded with 218,350 lb. of Sugar, 173,350 lb. of Coffee, 81 lb. Indigo, 240 lb. Cocoa, and ſome half tanned Hides, is taken by the Royal George Privateer, and carried into Guernſey.

By Yeſterday's Mail from Liſbon, we have Account that the Defiance Privateer (belonging to London and this Place) 30 Carriage Guns, and 280 Men, has taken two French Privateers, the one of 16, the other of 14 Carriage Guns; retaken a Brig from Ireland, and taken a Martineco Merchant Ship, laden with Coffee, Cotton, Indigo and Sugar, and carried them into Liſbon.

By the King George Packet, Capt. Bowns, in ſix Days from Liſbon, we hear they had another Shock of an Earthquake a few Days before ſhe ſail'd; ſhe came Expreſs with Diſpatches ſent thither in a Cutter from Gibraltar, the Contents of which are not yet publick,

General Fowke, the late Deputy Governor of Gibraltar, has been tri[ed] by a Court-Martial for diſobeying Orders, and was ſuſpended for *One Year*,---but his Majeſty has ordered him to be ſtruck of the Liſt, and diſmiſs'd him from his Service *for ever*.

The Populace, and indeed the better part of the Nation, is ſo juſtly enrag'd at our Admiral Byng's Behaviour, that there is hardly a Town of Note in the Kingdom but has burnt him in Effigy; and ſuch is the general Opinion of the Nation at preſent concerning the Loſs of Minorca, and the Infamy caſt upon the Britiſh Navy, by his ſcandalous Behaviour, that Addreſſes are every where prepared, and many already preſented to his Majeſty, deſiring a parliamentary Enquiry into the Cauſe. The People in France are ſaid to be in high Spirits, and continually laughing at the Engliſh there, upon our late Conduct in the Mediterranean. (*The Loſs of Mahon even here ſeems to invelop the Loſs of Oſwego; tho' they appear to be very near a kin to each other, while there is ſcarce Room to doubt the Loſs to proceed from the ſame Cauſe.*)"----

Extract of a Letter from an Officer at the Camp at Lake-George, dated September 20, 1756, giving a particular Account of the Defeat of Fifty of our Men near the Lake, as mentioned in this Paper two Weeks ſince, viz.

------"On the 18th Inſtant Capt. Rogers, of Gridley's Regiment, went out with a Party of 50 Men, Officers included, as a Scout on the North-weſt Side of the Lake: They had not marched above 12 Miles from the Camp when they were ambuſhed and fired upon by a larger Party of Indians. Our Men fought them about Half an Hour, but ſeveral of them being killed by the firſt Fire of the Enemy, who with ſuperior Numbers had the Advantage of the Ground, and had almoſt ſurrounded them, our Party were obliged to give Way and run off, and were cloſely purſued by the Indians: Only five of our Party are yet returned alive, the one a Lieutenant, and two of them wounded. Immediately upon the News, a freſh Party of 311 were ſent down to their Relief, in the Sloop Loudon, and two Whale-boats. In the Evening one of the Boats returned, and brought the Bodies of the Captain and nine others, that were found dead on the Place of Action, ſcalped and mangled in a very cruel inhuman Manner, three of their Heads cut off, others with their Bodies ripped open, Noſes cut off, and in ſhort not a Part of the whole Frame but what was cut ſhockingly: We fear moſt of the others are fallen into the Enemy's Hands. One of the four Men acknowledged, that he lay hid under a Log, and ſaw 56 Indians after the Battle croſs the Log he lay under. This Day two of our Men being out in a Swamp at a ſmall Diſtance from the Camp, without their Arms, were fired upon by an Indian, but not wounded, on which they ran away, and were purſued by the Indian, who overtook one of them, a young Lad, and ſtabb'd and ſcalped him before we could give him any Aſſiſtance.

"This Day returned Lieutenant Kennedy (of the Regulars) who had been out on a Scout for about 40 Days, with ſome of the Mohawks and Highlanders: They have been into ſeveral of the Enemy's Settlements, and after making what Diſcoveries they could of the Situation of the Country, and their Strength, on their Return, burnt a Tavern on the Road near St. John's, alſo another Place (near Lake Champlain) a great Parcel of Boards the Enemy had been all Summer in making, beſides ſeveral Store-houſes, one eſpecially, that contained a very large Quantity of Cordage, Canvas, and other naval and warlike Stores, &c. to the Amount of 8 or 10,000l. Sterling, as he judges, and has done other conſiderable Damage; he has brought with him the Scalp of one Man they had killed at the Tavern, and two of his Indians are on their Return with two Priſoners, the Tavern-keeper and his Wife, whoſe Houſe they burnt. They went out with a Party of 60 at firſt, but reduced them after he was out to eight only, to prevent Diſcovery; all the reſt returned excepting three, viz. Capt. Grant, of Connecticut, a Cadet of the Regulars, and one of the Highlanders, who was ſuch a drunken Fellow, and had ſo lamed himſelf, that they were obliged to leave him near the Houſe they burnt, to ſurrender himſelf to the Enemy. We fear Capt. Grant and the Cadet are taken or killed, as they parted from the Lieutenant to return home many Days ago."

Saturday laſt the Hon. Thomas Pownall, Eſq; Leutenant Governor of New-Jerſey, arrived here from Albany; and we hear is to embark in the firſt Packet for England.

Two Tranſport Ships, the one from Hamburgh, in Holland, the other from Scotland, arrived here on Tueſday laſt, having between 3 and 4 Hundred Royal Americans on board. One other from Holland may be expected every Day, as ſhe came out in Company with the above.

A French Prize Schooner arrived here on Wedneſday laſt, taken by Capt. Grig, of this Port, to the Northward of Bermudas. She was bound to old France.

Albany, Sept. 22. Laſt Monday the 20th, arrived an Expreſs with Letters from General Winſlow, at the Lake, and General Lyman, at Fort Edward, to Lord Loudon; who, it is ſaid, ſwore him to Secrecy, and diſpatch'd him with the utmoſt Expedition. It is conjectured by ſome, that the Enemy are approaching.

Lord Loudon left Albany early on Tueſday Morning laſt, to proceed to Fort William Henry, the Forces having marched ſome Time before; and Sir William Johnſon, we hear, with a Body of Indians, is croſſing the Country to meet him.

Capt. Thomas Davis, of the Port of Boſton, bound thither from the Weſt-Indies, in a Snow, was taken by a French Frigate, but afterwards re-taken by a New-York Privateer, Capt. Pell, and is arrived at New London. The Captain and Mate being taken on board the Frigate, are carried to France.

PHI[LADELPHIA]

By Captain App[owen] in 7 Days from Cowes, and the following Extr[acts] of Letters, dated Auguſt 7, 1756.

"The Fortune [Capt.] rived here this W[eek] with Diſpatches fo[r] and in good Spirits, Harbour, where they [lay] Veſſels, with Proviſions, &c. the French work Night and 17 or 18 Ships of the Line, a[nd] they report they will give our [Fleet] perſuaded, will rejoice to ſee t[hem] to him in Number of large Ship[s] gates."

Capt. Appowen informs us, tha[t] New-Britain Privateer, belonging t[o] and 67 Men, brought into Liſbon, failed, two rich St. Domingo Men, o[f] of 250 Tons, laden with Sugar, Ind[igo] Capt. Dyer, in another Privateer from brought in there two French Privateers, St. Domingo, with Sugar, &c.

Capt. Richey, from Cadiz, informs, that vice there that Admiral Hawke had taken French Store Ships, deſigned for Minorca, and h[ad] a Frigate aſhore on Majorca: That the Spaniard ting out 20 Sail of Men of War, which makes th[e] Merchants apprehenſive of their joining the Fren[ch] War againſt us: That while he was at Gibraltar, t[he] thy BLAKENEY, with his brave Garriſon, [was] there on the 24th of July, and would have been recei[ved] with all the Honours due to ſo great a Man, but declined them.

Extract of a Letter from Boſton, October 4, 1756.

"Laſt Night an Expreſs arrived here from Lord Loudon, deſiring the Troops that were promiſed to be ready upon Occaſion, which are 1000 from this Province, and 1800 from Connecticut. Our Part of them, it is ſaid, are to march immediately from the Counties of Worceſter and Hampſhire."

Extract of a Letter from an Officer at Wincheſter, dated October 4, 1756.

"*On Saturday laſt I received an Indian Scalp which was taken by Capt. Spotſwood, of our Regiment, with a Party of* 50 *Men, who all eſcaped without the leaſt Hurt, tho' engaged* 20 *Minutes with at leaſt* 70 *of the Enemy, whom they met at the Allegeny Mountains, took all their Baggage, and turned them back with the Loſs of this Scalp, and ſeveral wounded. Colonel Waſhington, I believe, will proceed, after quieting the People of Auguſta, to Roanoak, to ſee how the Chain of Forts goes on, and hopes to meet the Cherokees on their Way in, as we have had certain Information of their ſetting out with Major Lewis. We have no further Accounts from Auguſta.*"

We hear that two Virginia Ships were lately taken by a French Privateer; one off of Sinepuxent River in Maryland; the other off of Curratuck Inlet in Virginia: But whether inward or outward bound we have not learnt.

Extract of a Letter from Lanceſter, October 12, 1756.

"The Priſoners and Scalps taken at Kittanning are brought hither, with Jacobs's Horn and Pouch, and many Belts of Wampum. There ſeems to be no Doubt of his being killed. The Priſoners have been examined here by the Governor. They ſay that Turner, the Corporal at Fort Granville, who ordered the Gate to be opened to the Enemy, was put to Death by the Indians when they got him to Kittanning. They tied him to a black Poſt, danced round him, made a great Fire, and having heated Gun-barrels red hot, they run them through his Body; they tormented him thus near three Hours, then ſcalped him alive; and at laſt held up a Boy, with a Hatchet in his Hand, to give him the finiſhing Stroke."

One of Col. Armſtrong's Men that was miſſing, we hear is got to Shamokin.

We have Advice from Eaſton, in Northampton County, that an Indian and a white Priſoner were come in to Fort Allen, and had informed the Commander, that ten more Indians were within two Miles of the Fort; and that King Teedyuſcung, with a conſiderable Body of Indians, and eleven white Priſoners, were at Wyoming, in order to come in likewiſe; but having heard that the Engliſh deſigned to continue Hoſtilities againſt them, he was to remain there till he ſhould know what Reception thoſe he had ſent down met with.

On Tueſday laſt the Ship Hope, Captain Bolitho, arrived here from London.

Arrived. The Captains Meſnard and Roſs at London from this Port, and Captain Houſe from North-Carolina; Captain Troy at Dublin, Captain Bowes at Liſbon, and Captain Blair at Fyall, all from this Place.

Captain Rankin was to leave London for this Harbour about the Middle of Auguſt; and Captain Meſnard the Beginning of September.

This Day the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

His Honour the GOVERNOR, and the Gentlemen who accompanied him, are expected in Town this Afternoon.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Lady Sophia, Samuel Dogget, from N. York.
Sloop Leniſton, William Child, from Ditto.
-------Skip Jack, James Young, from Ditto.
-------Rainbow, Francis Macey, from Nantucket.
Brig Sarah and Catherine, William Condy, from Halifax.
Schooner Jolly Robin, Thomas Staniford, from Boſton.
Snow Charming Hetty, Blaithwaite Jones, from Briſtol.
Brig Severn, Samuel Appowen, from Liſbon.
Sloop Sophy, William Adam, from New-Providence.
Ship Friendſhip, Samuel Laing, from Cadiz.
----- Beulah, John Richey, from Ditto.
Sloop Dove, Jonathan Copeland, from New-York.
-------Prudence, Thomas Leech, from Ditto.

OUTWARDS.

Schooner Lady Sophia, Samuel Dogget, for Boſton.
Sloop Elizabeth, John Pyne, for North-Carolina.
-------Skip Jack, James Young, for New-York.
Ship Pennſylvania, Charles Lyon, for Jamaica.
Sloop Leniſton, William Child, for New-York.
-----William and Sarah, Chriſtopher Sinnott, for Ditto.
Ship Marlborough, Daniel Joy, for Madeira.
Brig Sally, Richard Taylor, for Jamaica.
------Sally, Enoch Hobart, for Ditto.
Sloop Mayflower, John Murray, for New-Providence.
-------Hannah, Thomas Francis, for North-Carolina.

A[...]
32 years of
Daniel Byle[...]
born, fit for
N. B. Said
metal and pewte[r]
ſale or retail, for
[...] Office, in Mark[et]

For

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lace in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, or
ſhip at Andrew Hodge's Wharf.
N. B. She is a prime ſailer,
modations for paſſengers.

NOtice is hereby given, that the ſu
kept the Indian King in Market-ſtree
removed to the ſign of the White-Horſe, in
the Market, where Thomas Bartholomew late
old friends and cuſtomers may be kindly entert
PETER

Juſt imported from London, in the Hope, C
to be ſold by
RICHARD FOOTMAN, and Co
At their ſtore in Water ſtreet, the ſecond door
VARIETY of European GOOD
ſeaſon.

BROKE out of the publick goal of Buck
night, on the 12th of this inſtant Octob
Priſoners, viz. Peter During, an Iriſhma
mitted to goal for ſtealing: He appears to be abo
age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, walks remarkable
bending together, and has ſhort ſandy coloured hai
old felt hat, and aſh colour'd cloth jacket, coarſe ſh
ſers.---Joſeph Jones, who was under confinement for his
fees for aſſault and battery, appears to be about 25 years of
bout 5 feet 7 inches high: Had on a pretty good hat, blue co
ja ket, check ſhirt, pet icoat trowſers, and pretty good ſhoes.
Hugh Rennals, who was under confinement for his fine and
for ſtealing, appears to be about 40 years of age, about 5 fe
inches high: Had on an old fur cap, brown worſted jacket,
ſhirt, and red breeches, pretty much worn.---Andrew Ma
a deſerter from Colonel Webb's regiment of foot, aged about
years, ſuppoſed to be about 5 Feet 9 inches high, and has ſtra
brown hair: Had on an old hat, brown coat, pretty much worn,
old leather breeches, old ſtockings, and old ſhoes,---Philip Hinkle,
and Daniel Avits, two deſerters from Captain Bram, of the Royal
American Regiment, both Germans, one about 18, the other a-
bout 15 years of age, the eldeſt has light curled hair, and had on a
felt hat, light coloured cloth jacket, homeſpun ſhirt, and linen
breeches; the younger has light colour'd ſtrait hair, and had on a
linen jacket, homeſpun ſhirt, and linnen breeches. Whoever
will take up and ſecure the ſaid Priſoners, or any of them, ſhall
have Thirty Shillings reward for each, and reaſonable charges,
paid by ‡ BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, Sheriff.

JUST publiſhed, and ſold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia (Price Seven Shillings and Sixpence) The VOTES of the ASSEMBLY of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA, from *October* 14, 1755, to *Auguſt* 19, 1756, being to the End of Governor MORRIS's Adminiſtration.

To be SOLD by

THOMAS WILLING,

At his ſtore in Front ſtreet, near Walnut ſtreet corner,

A LARGE aſſortment of Engliſh and other ſilks, viz. white, pink, and white paduaſoys; ſilk cops, and a variety of ſilk handkerchiefs; broadcloths in pieces or patterns; herſeys, halfthicks, ſtriped flannels, anvils, anchors, pig lead, Briſtol glaſs, pipes, writting paper, rum, ſugar, coffee, and a variety of other goods.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtates of Charles Willing and Thomas Lloyd, or to the partnerſhip of Charles Willing and Son, either by bond, or otherwiſe, are once more requeſted to diſcharge the ſame to Thomas Willing, executor to ſaid eſtates, and ſurviving partner; otherwiſe they will be put to the trouble and expence which the ſame will occaſion. tu 3 M.

...e Valley-creek
...re, with a ſtar in
...colt with her; the
...s up and ſecures ſaid
...ber, if taken within
...ngs reward, if further,
...thief apprehended and
...ſhall have Five Pounds,
JOHN ROBISON.

...tion of John Carter, of
...er county, on the 12th of Sep-
...out 13 hands and a half high, paces
...s no brand, with a ſhort mane and
...ecures ſaid mare, ſo that the owner
...ve Ten Shillings reward, if within
...if further, Twenty Shillings, and rea-
JOHN CARTER.

...ven, that ANN PAGE, widow of
...econd-ſtreet, Philadelphia, turner, decea-
...the turner's buſineſs in its various branches,
...ners, chair-makers, &c. lignum vitæ mor-
...ds for waggon, cart and chaiſe-boxes, bench
...urning for the Weſt-Indies, and mill ſpindles.
...-wheels are alſo made, mended, and ſold, at
... The continued favours of her late huſband's
...e duly acknowledged by ANN PAGE.

To be SOLD,

...ubſcriber, living in Warwick town, Cecil county, Maryland,
LANTATION, ſituated on Back-creek, bounded
...ith two other creeks, very convenient to three mills, con-
360 acres of land, well timbered, fit for a ſhip-carpenter,
...other tradeſman, with a good orchard, two dwelling-houſes,
...med, the other a log-houſe, and a very good kitchen. Like-
... another ſmall place, of about 15 acres and a half of land,
...ith three ſmall houſes on it, lying on the croſs roads that lead
...om Saſſafras Ferry to Bohemia Ferry, about three miles from
Frederick town, very convenient for merchandizing or tavern-
keeping. The above places to be ſold very cheap for ready mo-
ney or ſhort credit, by EDWARD FURRONER.

Juſt imported from London, in the ſhip Unity, Capt. Bell, and to be ſold cheap for ready money, or ſhort credit, by

WILLIAM M'ILVAINE, *and Company*,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, a little below Walnut-ſtreet,

SHOT, bar-lead, 9 8ths and 5 qr. Iriſh ſheeting, 3 qr. 7-8 hs, and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, mohair buttons, and mohair, embоſſed flannels, womens ſcarlet and cloth coloured ſhort cloaks, black velvet, culgees, black gauze handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton laces, black gauze lace, ivory combs, needles, pins, twiſt, nuns thread, cloth coloured and ozenbrigs thread, men and womens white, black and dy'd gloves, white and dy'd waſh leather mitts, ribbons, mens and boys felt and caſtor hats, mens and womens worſted hoſe, worſted and ſilk caps, broadcloths, bearſkins, green frize, ſtriped linſeys, ſhaloons, tammies, camblets, worſted damaſks, 6 qr. and 7-8 hs checks, printed cottons, ſilk laſhes, horſewhips, calicoes and chints, bordered bandanoes, ſilk romals, edgings, cambricks in pieces and patches, clear lawns, ſpotted and flowered ditto, blankets and rugs, bohea tea, taffeties, garterings, 3 qr. and 7-8ths bed-ticks, ſewing ſilk, 4 qr. 5 qr. and 6 qr. muſlins, fringed and bordered 7 qr. and 8 qr. diaper table cloths, calimancees, nonſopretties, &c. &c.

N. B. All perſons indebted to William M'Ilvaine, and Company, above twelve months, are deſired to pay immediately, or they may depend on being ſued without farther notice. Tbc. 3 M.

JOHN ROWAN,

IS removed from Society hill, to the brewhouſe in Water ſtreet, where Anthony Morris, junior, lately lived. Where all perſons that have occaſion for Beer, may depend on being ſupplied with the beſt kind, made with Iriſh malt, dried without ſmoke.

STrayed away from the ſubſcriber, living in Gray's Alley, on the 4th of Auguſt laſt, a black middle ſet cow, with ſhort thick horns, branded I. A. on the fore part of each horn, white belly, and a white ſpot on her near ſhoulder, has no ear-marks. Whoever takes up ſaid cow, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Ten Shillings reward, paid by

JOHN ARMITAGE.

N. B. The cow had on when ſhe went away a bell, with a leather collar, and marked on the bell I. Armitage.

To be Sold, cheap,

A CHOICE parcel of muſcovado Sugar, by WILLIAM HENDERSON, oppoſite the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Likewiſe a Negroe woman.

Dover, September 23, 1756.

THESE are to give notice, that there is now confined in the publick goal at Dover, in Kent county, on Delaware, a certain William Matthews, an Iriſhman, about 5 feet 5 inches high, was advertiſed as a deſerter by Sergeant Norris, of one of the Halifax regiments, with whom he inliſted. Said Matthews has been confined upwards of three months, and unleſs the officer with whom he inliſted (as he has been apprized of his being in goal) or ſome other perſon for him, comes and diſcharges his priſon fees in a fortnight from this date, he will be ſold to pay the ſame, by CÆSAR RODENEY, Sheriff.

Bucks, ſſ. PUrſuant to an order of an Orphan's Court, held at Newtown for the county aforeſaid, upon the 15 h day of September, Notice is hereby given, that on the 5th day of November next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, by publick vendue, a certain plantation and tract of 116 acres of land, with good improvements, late belonging to Edmund Nutt, deceaſed, ſituate in the Falls townſhip, in the ſaid county of Bucks, joining to lands of Michael Hutchinſon, Robert Harvey, Joſeph Miller, and John Nutt, &c. by JOHN NUTT, and ELIZABETH NUTT, adminiſtrators.

N. B. The vendue will be held at the dwelling-houſe on the premiſes.

TO be ſold by publick vendue, on Saturday the 16 h of October, about three o'clock in the afternoon on the premiſes, a lot of ground, with a three ſtory brick houſe, and a frame ſhop thereon, ſituate in the Northern Liberties, oppoſite the Old Glaſs-houſe, and fronting the great road that leads to Germantown: The lot is 20 feet wide, and 200 feet deep, ſubject to a ground-rent of Two Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Four-pence per annum, Pennſylvania currency. The houſe is 15 feet wide, and 24 feet deep, or thereabouts, has two rooms on a floor, and five fire-places; the ſhop is about 19 feet in length. It is well ſituated for a tradeſman. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſame before the day appointed for ſale, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Elbow Lane, near the ſign of the Harp and Crown. DAVIS REES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that WALTER SHEE, in Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, in Philadelphia, hath opened an office for the inſurance of ſhips and merchandize. All perſons who want to have inſurance made, may apply at ſaid office, where all riſks will be underwrote.

STrayed away about three months paſt, from Robert ... living on Mr. Emlen's place, on the Commons, nearly oppoſite to the Hoſpital, a ſorrel horſe colt, about two years and a half old, with a brown mane and tail, not docked, ſome of his feet white, one of his hoofs ſtreaked with red and white. Whoever brings the ſaid colt to the owner, or gives him notice, ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have Ten Shillings reward, paid by

RUDOLPH FIELD.

Imported from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold by

JOSHUA FISHER,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Drawbridge,

THreepenny, 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, pidgeon, duck, gooſe and ſwan ſhot, oznabrigs, 7 eights, yard wide, and apron cotton and linen checks, 6 qr. and yard wide muſlins, cambricks, clear, long and piſtol lawns, tandem ſileſias and hollands, princes linens, bed bunts, Flanders bed patterns, Scots and coloured threads, ſilk, thread and cotton laces, romal and Scots handkerchiefs, roſette and luteſtring ſilk ditto, ſingle ſilk caps, cloth coloured ſewing ſilk, mohair and ſilk and hair black and cloth coloured India taffeties, ell wide black and changeable perſians, ſattin, paduaſoy and taffety ribbons, calicoes, cloth coloured and ſcarlet womens ſhort cloaks, men and womens hoſe, ſuperfine, ſuper and coarſe broadcloths, German ſerges, foreſt cloths, napt coatings, bearſkins, Dutch blankets, blue duffils, keerſeys, plains, ſhaloons, durants, tammies, calimancoes, cambiets, blue everlaſtings, 7 and 8 qr. ſpotted rugs, 8 qr. green ditto, 8 and 9 quarter blankets, embоſſed, red and white flannels, ſtriped linſeys, death-head buttons, ſilver pattern metal ditto, neſts of trunks, writing paper, muffarees, felt hats, Leghorn ditto, quality bindings, ſnuff boxes, ivory combs, white metal, braſs and ſteel ſhoe buckles, knitting, ſewing and darning needles, pins, eight day repeating clocks, ſilver watches, large quarto bibles, young man's companions, teſtaments, pſalters, Dilworth's ſpelling books, ſplinter, cheſt and ſtock locks, Bateman's drops, Britiſh oil, Turlington's balſam, HL hinges, taylors ſhears, iron candleſticks, braſs ball ditto, ſteel plate and iron handſaws, ſmiths and handſaw files, iron pots, braſs kettles, pewter and allom. Where alſo may be had tea, coffee and chocolate, an aſſortment of cutlary ware, and many other goods, too tedious to inſert. 2M.

To be ſold extreme cheap, by

JOHN RELFE,

At his ſtore the corner of Cheſtnut and Water-ſtreets, for ready money or ſhort credit,

OZenbrigs, white and brown princes linen, colour'd and white buckrams, brown and white ruſſia ſheeting, Iriſh ditto, 7-eights garlix, tandems, clear, broad, long and piſtol lawns, cambricks, a neat aſſortment of Iriſh linens, and nankeens, a neat aſſortment of calicoes, chints and china blue furniture, black and cloth colour'd china taffeties, black and cloth colour'd perſians, 6-qr. muſlin, duke handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton romals, plain and ſpotted bandanoes, ſeerſuckers, pelongs, dyſookſoys, white and colour'd thread, worſted hoſe and caps, Venetian poplins, corded and Venetian camblet, check'd ditto, croſs bar'd ſtuffs, ſuperfine ſcarlet and blue broadcloth, drab coloured ditto, with blue, red and green halfthicks, ſuperfine ſaggathy, cloth and changeable duroys, fuſtians, ſhaloons, durants, tammies, calimancoes, ſingle and double worſted damaſks, ſcarlet, black and blue everlaſting, boys, youths and mens felt hats, mens Carolina beaver ditto, linen and cotton checks, white and coloured tapes, ſuperfine London quality, ſhoe and ſtay ditto, writing-paper, ſealing-wax and Holman's ink-powder, pins, braſs and ſteel ſhoe buckles, plate faſhion gilt buttons, ſnuff and tobacco boxes, buck handled knives and forks, ſplit bone and redwood handled ditto, ſeal end buck and braſs handle penknives, ſciſſars, inkpots, padlocks, carpenters hammers, gimblets, &c. &c.

N. B. Good Briſtol beer to be ſold by ſaid RELFE.

*** As ſaid Relfe intends home this fall, he deſires all perſons that have been indebted above twelve months, to make ſpeedy payment.

Philadelphia, September 30, 1756.

ON Monday, the Fourth of October, is intended an Evening-School; where will be taught Writing, Arithmetick, Navigation, &c. at the School-Houſe where Mr. Stephen Vidall formerly taught, by WILLIAM DAWSON, *and* JOHN GLADSON.

TAKEN out of a paſture near this city, on the 26th of laſt month at night, a large bay horſe, near 15 hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead, branded on the near ſhoulder with a heart, but not plain to be ſeen, has ſeveral white ſaddle ſpots on both ſides his back, his off hind foot is a little white, paces when mounted, but trots out of hand; has been uſed to draw in a chair, and when he trots faſt claſhes with his hind feet againſt the fore ones, and is ſhod all round. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, and brings him, or gives notice to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by DAVID DESHLER.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Ellis, late of this city glazier, deceaſed, whether by mortgage, bond, ſpecialty, note, book debt, or otherwiſe, are deſired ſpeedily to pay the ſame: And thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid by me the ſubſcriber, who am fully authorized for that purpoſe.

On Monday, the 18th day of October inſtant, will be expoſed to ſale, at his late dwelling-houſe in Front ſtreet, Briſtol and London crown window glaſs, of ſundry ſizes, and crates of glaſs, lead in ſheet and bar, looking glaſſes of ſundry ſizes, ſundry books of gold leaf, Pruſſian blue, ſtone oker, and vermilion. The ſale to begin at ten o' clock in the morning. JOHN KNOWLES.

N B. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may have what they want before the day of ſale.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1756.

LAST night the ſtore of Gervaſe Burgeſs, living in Tredyffrin, was broke open, and the following goods ſtolen, viz. five pieces and remnants of Mancheſter check, ſeveral parcels of thread and yarn ſtockings, a piece of Iriſh ſheeting linen, one piece of plain Engliſh drab cloth, ſeveral parcels of ſnuff boxes, and ſteel tobacco-boxes, three or four pieces of ſhirting linen, with a great many other things which cannot now be deſcribed. It is ſuppoſed there were three or four that broke in; they alſo took a quantity of money, both Pieces of Eight and paper, amongſt which were two Twenty Shilling bills New Caſtle money, the dates whereof are almoſt worn out. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid thieves, or any of them, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward for each, paid on conviction, by GERVASE BURGESS.

NOtice is hereby given, that PETER PETTREDGE, from Briſtol, in Old England, makes and ſells wheat-ſkreens, and flaxſeed ſkreens, after the beſt manner; alſo riddles, bird-cages, rat-traps, and ſundry other iron work of that ſort. Said Pettredge lives in Market-ſtreet, at the ſign of the Half Moon, oppoſite the Jerſey market.

TAME to the dwelling-houſe of Iſaac Shoemaker, in Cheltenham townſhip, near Shoemaker's mill, ſome time in July laſt, a ſmall white horſe, has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner deſcribing his natural marks, and paying charges, is deſired to take him away. ISAAC SHOEMAKER.

N. B. Said Shoemaker grinds clothiers ſhears, he having been taught by Thomas Matchit, well known to moſt of the clothiers on the continent.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 1756.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the publick, that an Evening School will be opened on Monday next, at his houſe in Arch-ſtreet, the ſign of the Hand and Arm. Where gentlemen may be taught the German language in the beſt manner, at a reaſonable rate, by their humble ſervant, JACOB EHRENZELLER.

N. B. At the ſame place may be had, the univerſal Fever Pills, which are very convenient for ſuch perſons who cannot take the bark, or much medicines, as three or four of theſe pills will always perfect the cure.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A VERY good convenient brick houſe and lot in Wilmington, a good well and pump belonging thereto, formerly the eſtate of John Trimble deceaſed. Any perſon that ſhould incline to buy or rent the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN PERRY, in Wilmington, or WILLIAM TRIMBLE, at Concord.

READy Money for clean LINEN RAGS, at the *New-Printing-Office*, in *Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

No. 1452

October 21, 1756.

The PENNSYLVANIA

Containing the Freſheſt Ad-

&c.

At a Convention of the SYNOD *of* New-York *at* Newark, October 2, 1756.

THE SYNOD taking into ſerious Conſideration the dangerous Situation of the Publick at this Juncture, by Means of a potent, prevailing and cruel Enemy;---the divided State of theſe Colonies;---the Abounding of Profanity, Luxury, Infidelity, Error and Ignorance;---the eviden Suſpenſion of ſpiritual Influences from the Church, which is followed with as evident Inſenſibility under the Judgments, as well as Ordinances of God;---together with other awful Aſpects of divine Providence; cannot but view them as plain Demonſtrations of *His* Diſpleaſure.---We have been warned and chaſtiſed, firſt more gently, then more terribly; but not returning *to him that ſmites us, his Anger is not turned away, but his Hand is ſtretched out ſtill.* Judgment yet proceeds, the Proſpect becomes darker and darker, and all Things, reſpecting us, are loudly alarming. When God judges, he will overcome; nor have any ever *hardened themſelves againſt him, and proſpered.* Nothing but Impiety rouzes his Vengeance, and nothing but *Repentance towards him, and Faith towards our Lord Jeſus Chriſt*, can turn it away. We have not ſo much as the leaſt Reaſon to expect Deliverance and Safety in a Way of impenitent Sinning; for we are aſſured, *if we walk contrary to our God, he will walk contrary to us, and will puniſh us yet ſeven times more for our Iniquity.* And as we judge, that extraordinary Diſtreſſes, are Calls to extraordinary Humiliation, and Acts of Devotion; ſo we look on ourſelves bound, not only as Members of the Community, but by the Duty of our Office, as thoſe who are entruſted with the Declaration of God's revealed Will, to warn all who will attend to us, and earneſtly exhort them, to proſtrate themſelves before his offended Majeſty in the humbleſt Manner;---to deprecate his righteous Diſpleaſure;---implore his Mercy for themſelves, their Children, Country and Nation, their and our rightful and gracious Sovereign King GEORGE the Second, his Royal Family, all Officers civil and military, and the whole Church of God;---and ſolemnly endeavour a ſincere and thorough Reformation. For this Purpoſe the Synod agree to recommend the laſt *Thurſday* of this Inſtant, to be obſerved as a Day of publick Faſting and Prayer, in all the Congregations under our Care. We alſo recommend to all the Members of our Body, that they exert themſelves in promoting a Reformation from thoſe Evils which have evidently kindled the Anger of Heaven againſt this Land; and that they would frequently urge the Neceſſity of ſuch a Reformation in this Day.

Signed in the Name of the Synod,
RICHARD TREAT, *Syn. Clerk.*

PARIS, July 9.

HIS Majeſty's Ships the Sphynx, and l'Eveille, ſailed from Breſt to meet ſome Tranſports that are coming from Rochefort, laden with Guns for the Marquis de Conflans's Squadron, of which the two Ships aforeſaid are to make Part.

Extract of a Letter from the Marſhal Duke de Richelieu, dated at the Camp before St. Philip, June 29.

"I had long meditated ſome Blow that might haſten the End of the Siege, and at length determined to make my general Attack on Sunday the 27th. I conſulted all the General Officers upon it the Day before, and they inſtantly ſaw the Extent and Advantages of my Deſign. I had previouſly charged the Count de Maillebois to make the proper Diſpoſitions for it, which he executed in the beſt Manner. Every General Officer performed what was aſſigned to him with Courage and Judgment.

"The Marquis de Laval, Major-General of the Trenches, was charged with the Attack on the Left, which was directed againſt Strugen and Argyle Forts, the Queen and Ken's Redoubts. He had with him ſixteen Companies of Grenadiers, and four Battalions to ſupport the Attacks: The Officers under him were the Marquis de Monty, Brigadier, and the Marquis de Briqueville, Colonel. The former was to attack Strugen and Argyle, and the latter was to advance againſt Ken's Redoubt, and the Covered Way between that Work and the Queen's Redoubt. Lieutenant Col. de Sades was to attack the Queen's Redoubt at the Head of four Companies of Grenadiers. At each of theſe three Attacks there were two Engineers, and 150 Labourers, an Officer of the Train of Artillery, and ten Gunners, a Detachment of 50 Voluntiers with Scaling-Ladders, and a Brigade of Miners.

"The Center Attack was directed againſt the Weſt Redoubt, and the Caroline Lunette, and commanded by the Prince de Beauveau, who had two Brigades under his Command, with which he was alſo to ſupport the Trenches in caſe of Need.

"The firſt Attack on the Right was directed againſt Fort Marlborough, under the Command of the Count de Lannion, with a Brigade of the Royals, and the Regiment of Britany. M. de Roquepine, and the Chevalier de Lemps, at the Head of 400 Voluntiers, and 100 Grenadiers, was to land at St. Stephen's Cove, and march againſt Fort Charles.

"The Deſign of the ſecond Attack on the Right, under the Marquis de Monteynard, with two Brigades, was to get Poſſeſſion of the South-Weſt Lunette, to communicate with the Attack of Fort Charles, and to cut off the Communication between Marlborough-Fort and that of St. Philip.

"During theſe Attacks Lieutenant-Colonel de Beaumanoir, who commanded at the Lighthouſe-Mount, was with his Detachment to put off in Boats from the Cove between Fort St. Philip and the Lighthouſe-Mount, to come and favour M. de Monty's Attack, and endeavour to ſlip into the Covered Way between the Half-Moon and Fort Argyle. M. de Tortainval, Captain in the Regiment of Hainault, was to land, with 100 Men of this Detachment, at the Foot of the Enemy's grand Battery towards the Entrance of the Harbour.

"At Ten o'Clock at Night all our Batteries having ceaſed Firing, the Signal for the Attack was given by the Firing of a Cannon, and the Throwing of four Bombs from the Lighthouſe-Mount. M. de Monty advanced againſt Strugen and Argyle, and afterwards Meſſieurs de Briqueville and de Sades made their Attack on the Queen's and Ken's Redoubts. Our Troops marched up with the greateſt Intrepidity, and after a very ſmart, long, and bloody Firing, took Strugen by Aſſault, and Argyle and the Queen's Redoubt by Scaling. They immediately began to make a Lodgment in this Part, which was the principal Attack, whilſt the others made Diverſions.

"The Prince de Beauveau having marched at the ſame Time againſt the Caroline and Weſt Redoubts, he made himſelf Maſter of the Covered Way, where he nailed up twelve Pieces of Cannon. It being impracticable to make a Lodgment, becauſe Ken's Redoubt was not taken, he contented himſelf with cutting down the Paliſades, breaking the Carriages of the Cannon, and ſupporting this Attack for ſome Time, in order to favour the principal Attack, which was made with the greateſt Judgment, and the greateſt Bravery.

"As the Attacks to be made by Meſſieurs de Lannion and de Montaynard depended on the Succeſs of that againſt Fort Charles, they waited for a Signal from M. de Roquepine; but the Enemy obſerving a great Stir in that Part, were on their Guard, and hindered the intended Landing. During this Time M. de Lannion annoyed Fort Marlborough.

"The Diverſion made by all theſe Fires, and the Combination of theſe different Attacks, gave Time for aſſuring the Succeſs of the Attack on the Left, ſo that at Daybreak we poſted 400 Men in the Queen's Redoubt, and 200 in Strugen and Argyle. I took my Poſt in the Center of the Attacks on the Left, having with me the Count de Maillebois, the Marquis de Meſnil, and the Prince of Wurtemberg, to give the neceſſary Orders for the Support and Succeſs of the Attacks.

"At Five in the Morning a Suſpenſion of Arms was agreed on, to bring off the Killed and Wounded.

"We took ſeveral Mortars and Cannon in Strugen, Argyle, and the Queen's Forts; in which laſt we made fifteen Priſoners, among whom was the ſecond in Command among the Enemy, who had the particular Direction of the Defence, and was the higheſt in Credit with the Garriſon.

"At Two in the Afternoon on the 28th, there came three Deputies from the Place, who demanded Twenty-four Hours to draw up Articles of Capitulation. I gave them till Eight at Night, at which Hour one of them returned, with a Draught of the Articles, whereupon I drew up a Counter Draught, and ſent the Chevalier de Redmont with it, who found the Enemy ſo aſtoniſhed at the Prodigies performed by our Foot, and the Vivacity of the grand Attack, that they ſubmitted to the Conditions I required, which were not hard. I ſhall immediately ſend the Capitulation; but there are ſtill ſome little Things to be ſettled, which doth not hinder our Grenadiers from being Maſters of the Gate of the Place, and of Fort Charles and Fort Marlborough.

"M. de Lannion has received a ſlight Contuſion on the Shoulder, and M. de St. Tropes, Aid de Camp to M. de Maillebois, is ſlightly wounded in the Face. M. de Guelton, a Sea Lieutenant, who commanded the Boats at the Attack of Fort Charles, was killed. The Number of our Killed and Wounded is about Twenty-five Officers, and 400 Soldiers."

Hamburgh, July 6. It hath been mentioned in the publick Papers, that the Swediſh Dyet had appointed a Committee to examine the Crown Jewels. This Committee having, in order to execute their Commiſſion, applied to the Queen, in whoſe Hands the Jewels are, her Majeſty ſent them the following Note.

"The King has been pleaſed to inform me, that his Majeſty had juſt received a Letter from the Secret Committee of the States of the Kingdom, deſiring that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to ſend Deputies to inſpect the Jewels of the Crown, which are at preſent in my Poſſeſſion. I can by no Means ſubmit to an Inſpection of this Nature, eſpecially as ſuch a Step ſeems to proceed from a manifeſt Diſtruſt which the States of the Kingdom entertain of me. I have determined to deliver to the two Deputies my Mind on this Head in Writing. It is my Reſolution then, to cauſe the Jewels of the Crown to be immediately undone and ſeparated from thoſe which are properly mine; after which they ſhall be directly delivered to the States; for I know myſelf too well ever to wear them again.

LOUISA ULRICA."

This delicate Affair has made much Noiſe at Stockholm, and been greatly reſented by the King of Pruſſia. That clear-ſighted Monarch has given the Swediſh Miniſter to underſtand, that he learnt with Pain the harſh Treatment which the Queen of Sweden, his Siſter, met with from the States; and that he could not ſee with Indifference, or tolerate, the Affronts they put upon her. The Truth is, the States of Sweden ſeem reſolved to depreſs the King's Prerogative as much as poſſible.

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the Enemy in the moſt
ſcources which we muſt
at Home, making ſuch Con
Court conceiving, that by a
of its Pretenſions, a greater
Subjects, and poſſibly to leſs
though bloody Enterprize dire
alſo, that this Expedition will at
Opportunity, when, as the Steps
lutely require, the Force of the
which Time a Landing will be a
Parts of the Kingdom; by wh
mine the Limits of Acadia better
Britain, than in the Wilds of Am
July 20. Extract of a Letter from
norca, dated June 30.

"Since we got Poſſeſſion of this
Moment new Matter of Aſtoniſhment
Idea we had formed of its Strength, th
diſcourage any Troops but ours, was
riſon of what it is now on examining the
Indeed if any Thing could have accelerated
of this Place, it was the Diſpoſition diſcove
ple. Never, in fact, was ſo much Ardour,
ry ſhewn on any Occaſion. During the wh
the Siege the Troops behaved like themſelv
laſt Attack they outdid themſelves. Officer
every Individual acted as if he was ſingly to r
vantages, all the Glory, of ſucceeding in it.
ed were leſs taken up with their Wounds, the
the Thoughts of Death, than with the Succeſs o
terpriſe; or rather the Wounded forgot their
and the Dying forgot Death, to contribute, ea
ding to his Abillities, to the Succeſs of the Atta
Lieutenant of the Regiment of Nice having aſked
with the Marſhal, to give an Account of an Action
been concerned in, requeſted a certain Number
bourers to ſupport the Troops. The Marſhal, ve
ſatisfied with his Report, but at the ſame Time f
to ſee him pale, aſked him whether he was ill: Sir
the Officer with great Calmneſs) I have one Arm
and a Shot thro' the Leg, which I am going to get
A private Soldier regreting that he had no more
touches, ſearch in my Pocket (ſaid one of his Comr
that was dying by his Side) I believe you will there
ſome: Which were the laſt Words he ſpoke. But if o
People have ſhewn themſelves ſo true Frenchmen by thei
Courage and their Zeal for the Glory of France, the
have done it no leſs by their Humanity. Theſe Men
ſo full of Fury againſt the Engliſh when in Arms, are be-
come in the Fort, the Friends, the Comrades, the Meſs-
mates of the Engliſh ſince they ſurrendered. A ſtill more
ſignal Proof of French Generoſity are the Articles of Ca-
pitulation; and if the Manner in which this Fortreſs was
taken ſhews how gallantly the French conquer, the Con-
ditions they granted to the Vanquiſhed, ſhews how nobly
they uſe their Victory."

July 24. The Engliſh, to revenge themſelves for the Loſs of Fort St. Philip, have taken the ſmall Iſland of Chauſey, about two or three Leagues from Grandville in Lower Normandy, where there was a Garriſon of 200 Men, and two Pieces of Cannon. The Governor aſked to capitulate; and the Garriſon was allowed the Honours of War, the Engliſh being at the Expence of carrying them to France. This Iſland, which belonged to the Farmers General, is peopled with only Tradeſmen, and produces ſcarce any Thing but bad Wine. The Engliſh came afterwards, and threw ſome Bombs into Grandville, which did no great Damage.

We learn from Havre de Grace, that there are 175 Pieces of Cannon in the Artillery Park at that Place; and that to judge by the extraordinary Preparations of every Kind, ſome grand Project is in Agitation.

Two Frigates are ordered to be fitted out for Sea at that Place, and by the End of the Month two new Ones will be launched. The four that were blocked up for ſix Weeks in the Port of Morlaix by ſome Engliſh Ships, took the Advantage of a Gale of Wind, which forced the latter from off the Coaſt, to weigh Anchor and put to Sea; but they had got but a little Way when they ſaw ſix large Ships bearing down upon them. Three got back ſafe to Morlaix, the fourth ran on the Coaſt, and was forced to throw her Guns overboard to get off.

Dublin,

to the Service which could have
d, and is rather calculated to exempt
Services than to encourage and pro-
thods are prescribed for compelling
Penalties to associate in Defence of their
obliging those who are conscientiously
bearing Arms themselves to find others in
, or to provide for such as might, by the exe-
ve Power, be found ready and willing to enlist. The
hole is voluntary, both in respect of Enlistment, and of
he Subsistence of those who shall be enlisted; the Officers
are to be elected by Ballot, and no Provision is made for
that Subordination, without which, all Bodies of People,
associated for Military Purposes, would be absolutely use-
less: But these are not the only defective and mischievous
Provisions of this Law, for it is enacted, that no Person
under Twenty-one Years of Age should be enlisted; by
which Means many able bodied Men, fit for the Service of
their Country as Soldiers, would be excluded; and that
no Regiment, Company or Party, shall be compelled or led
more than three Days March beyond the inhabited Parts of
the Province, nor be detained against their Wills longer
than three Weeks in any Garrison, let the Necessity of the
Case be what it will; a Proviso, which, instead of render-
ing this Militia effectual to the Purposes of Defence, may
be the Means of encouraging Desertions, and of sacrifi-
cing such of the King's Troops as may happen to be joined
with them in the same Service. But were the Provisions
of this Act ever so good and proper, yet little Advantage
or Benefit could be hoped for from a Law, in the Pream-
ble of which it is declared, that the Majority of the As-
sembly, which is in Effect the governing Part of that Pro-
vince in which it is to operate, and from whom His Ma-
jesty's Subjects ought to receive Support and Protection, are
principled against bearing Arms; and that the making a
Law to compel Persons thereto, would be to violate a Fun-
damental of the Constitution, and be a direct Breach of the
Privileges of the People.

Upon the Whole, we are humbly of Opinion, that the Legislature of every Country is in Duty bound, by the original Constitution, Frame and Compact of Government, to support and defend that Government, and those who are subject to it; that the Assembly of *Pennsylvania* is in no Degree exempted from this general Law of Nature and Society, but, on the contrary, is obliged by the Charter to the Proprietors to aid and assist them in the Execution of the Powers given to them by that Charter, which cannot be carried into Execution without such Aid and Assistance; that the Measures alledged by the Assembly to be intended for this Purpose are improper, inadequate and ineffectual; and that there is no Reason to hope that proper or effectual Measures will be taken, while the Majority of the Assembly consists of Persons whose avowed Principles are against Military Services, however necessary for the Security and Defence of Government, who have declared by publick Acts, that it is a Violation of a Fundamental of the Constitution, and a direct Breach of Privilege, to compel Persons to bear Arms, or to find or provide for such as will do Military Service in their Stead, and who, tho' not a sixth Part of the Inhabitants of the Province, are yet, contrary to the Principles, the Policy and the Practice of the Mother Country, admitted to hold Offices of Trust and Profit, and sit in the Assembly, without their Allegiance being secured to the Government by the Sanction of an Oath; and therefore we see no Remedy to the Evils so justly complained of by the Petitioners, unless by the Interposition of an Act of the *British* Legislature, agreeable to the Opinion of His Majesty's Attorney and Sollicitor General, when the defenceless State of this Province was under your Lordships Consideration upon a Report from this Board on the 7th of *November*, 1744, a Copy of which is hereunto annexed. We are,

My Lords, your Lordships most obedient,
and most humble Servants,

Whitehall, March 3, 1756.

DUNK HALLIFAX,
J. TALBOT,
SOAME JENYNS,
RICHARD RIGBY.

At the COUNCIL-CHAMBER, Whitehall, *the 24th of* June, 1756.

By the Right Honourable the LORDS *of the Committee of* COUNCIL *for Plantation Affairs.*

YOUR Majesty having been pleased, by Your Order in Council of the 11th of *February* last, to refer unto this Committee two Acts passed in the Province of *Pennsylvania* in *August* and *November*, 1755; the Lords of the Committee did, on the 12th of *February* last, take the said Acts into their Consideration, and thought proper to transmit the same to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, for their Opinion thereupon, who have reported to this Committee, 'That they have considered 'the same, and that the following Act, intituled, *An Act* 'for extending so much of an Act of Parliament, intituled, 'An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the 'better Payment of the Army and their Quarters, passed in 'the Twenty-eighth Year of the present Reign, as relates to 'the Quartering and Billetting of Soldiers, and Payment of 'their Quarters, in that Part of Great-Britain called Eng-'land; appearing to them to be of an extraordinary and 'unusual Nature, they thought it their Duty to refer it to 'Your Majesty's Attorney-General, who hath reported to 'them, as his Opinion, That it is not adviseable for Your 'Majesty to approve thereof: That the Tendency of this 'Act must unavoidably be to cramp the publick Service, and 'obstruct the Defence of the Province: That it assumes Pro-'positions true in the Mother Country, and rightly asserted 'in the Reigns of CHARLES the First, and CHARLES the 'Second, in Times of Peace, when Soldiers were kept up 'without Consent of Parliament; but that the Applica-'tion of such Propositions to a Colony in time of War, 'in the Case of Troops raised for their Protection by the 'Authority of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, made the 'first Time by an Assembly, many of whom plead what 'they call Conscience for not making or assisting military 'Operations to resist the Enemy, should not be allowed to 'stand as Law.

'And with respect to the Act passed in *November*, 1755, 'intituled, *An Act for the better ordering and regulating* 'such as are willing and desirous to be united for military Pur-'poses within this Province; the said Lords Commissioners 'have reported, That it is in every Respect the most im-'proper and inadequate to the Service which could have 'been framed and passed, and seems rather calculated to 'exempt Persons from military Services, than to encou-'rage and promote them. No Methods are prescribed 'for compelling Persons by proper Penalties to associate 'in Defence of their Country, or for obliging those 'who are conscientiously scrupulous of bearing Arms 'themselves, to find others in their Stead, or to provide 'for such as might, by the executive Power, be found 'ready and willing to enlist. The whole, both in respect 'of Enlistment, and of the Subsistance of those who may 'be enlisted, is voluntary: The Officers are to be elected 'by Ballot, and no Provision is made for that due Sub-'ordination, without which all Bodies of Men associated 'for military Purposes, would be absolutely useless. But 'that these are not the only defective and mischievous 'Provisions of this Act, for it is enacted, That no Per-'son under Twenty-one Years of Age shall be enlisted, 'by which Means many able-bodied Men, fit for the Ser-'vice of their Country as Soldiers, would be excluded; 'and that no Regiment, Company or Party, shall be com-'pelled, or led, more than three Days March beyond 'the inhabited Parts of the Province, nor be detained 'against their Wills, longer than three Weeks in any 'Garrison, let the Necessity of the Case be what it will. 'A Proviso, which, instead of rendering this Militia ef-'fectual to the Purposes of Defence, may be the Means 'of encouraging Desertion, and of sacrificing such of 'Your Majesty's Troops as may happen to be joined with 'them in the same Service. But were the Provisions of 'this Act ever so good and proper, yet little Advantage 'or Benefit could be hoped for from a Law, in the Pre-'amble of which it is declared, that the Majority of the 'Assembly, which is in Effect the governing Part of the 'Province in which it is to operate, and from whom 'Your Majesty's Subjects ought to receive Support and 'Protection, are principled against bearing Arms; and 'that the making a Law to compel Persons thereto, would 'be to violate a Fundamental of the Constitution, and be 'a direct Breach of the Privileges of the People. The 'said Lords Commissioners were therefore of Opinion, 'that this Act should receive Your Majesty's Disallow-'ance.'

Upon Consideration whereof, the Lords of the Committee do agree humbly to report as their Opinion to Your Majesty, that both the said Acts ought to be repealed.

A true Copy. *W. SHARPE.*

At the COURT *at* Kensington, *the 7th Day of* July, 1756.

PRESENT,

The KING's most Excellent MAJESTY,

Lord President,
Lord Privy Seal,
Duke of *Devonshire*,
Earl of *Holderneſſe*,
Earl of *Rochford*,
Earl of *Buckinghamshire*,
Lord *Delawarr*,
Lord *Berkeley* of *Stratton*,
Lord *Raymond*,
Lord *Edgecumbe*,
Lord *Anson*,
Mr. Secretary *Fox*,
Sir *Thomas Robinson*.

WHEREAS in Pursuance of the Powers granted to the Proprietaries of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, the Deputy Governor, Council and Assembly of the said Province, did in *August* and *November*, 1755, pass two Acts, which have been transmitted, and are intituled as follow, *viz.*

"An Act for extending so much of an Act of Par-"liament, intituled, *An Act for punishing Mutiny and De-"sertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their "Quarters*, passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of the pre-"sent Reign, as relates to the Quartering and Billetting "of Soldiers, and Payment of their Quarters, in that "Part of *Great-Britain* called *England*."

"An Act for the better ordering and regulating such "as are willing and desirous to be united for military "Purposes within this Province."

His Majesty this Day took the said Acts into His Royal Consideration, and having received the Opinion of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, and also of a Committee of the Lords of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council thereupon, is hereby pleased to declare His Disallowance of the said Acts. And pursuant to His Majesty's Royal Pleasure thereupon expressed, the said Acts are hereby repealed, declared void, and of none Effect. Whereof the Deputy Governor, Council and Assembly of the said Province, and all others whom it may concern, are to take Notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

W. SHARPE.

BOSTON, October 11.

We hear that about the 20th or 21st Day of September there was seen near Fort Dummer the greatest Phænomena that ever was seen in New-England. Two large Companies of Pigeon-Hawks, judged to be about 4000 in Number, headed by two large Eagles, one Eagle heading one Company, and the other Eagle the other; they found themselves too large for two Companies, and so divided themselves into four Battalions; they fought over from Forts Hinsdell to Fort Dummer, and flighting and fighting over and under one another from one Fort to the other for the Space of four Hours, till one Company conquered the other, and chased after them. *This may be depended on, twenty being present.*

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, dated August 24, 1756.

"It is said Admiral Hawke has taken 14 Transports bound to Mahon: That the Toulon Fleet, consisting of 17 Ships of the Line, and 6 Frigates, sailed the 4th Inst. to engage Admiral Hawke; we wish this may prove true, as it is not doubted he will revenge Byng's Cowardice.---By a Ship from Spithead comes Advice, That Admiral Boscawen has taken four Men of War, and eight Martineco Men homeward bound, under their Convoy. The Defiance Privateer has brought in here two French Prizes, and two other Prizes. The Briton, a small Schooner Privateer from London, has brought in two homeward bound St. Domingo Men, worth 20,000 l. Sterling. Capt. Teage in a Letter of Marque Ship, bound to Newfoundland, has brought in a Martineco Man homeward bound; and the Cloud Galley, Capt. Woolcomb, a Letter of Marque Ship bound to Naples, took a large St. Domingo Man, said to be worth 50,000 l. Sterling.

Extract of a Letter from Lake George, September 27.

"We hear there is a Regiment of 1000 Regulars, and a Regiment of 900 Highlanders come to Fort Edward; they say the Highlanders are so set upon going against the Enemy, and not, like others, lie stinking in their Tents, that their Officers were obliged to take away their Broadswords, and put them into the Stores; they are a Sett of fine Men, quiet and sober, nay they are remarkably so, and highly resent the cruel Usage the Indians have given some of their Friends."

NEW-

NEW-YORK, October 18.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated October 7, 1756.

"Captain Croghan marched from Sir William Johnſon's laſt Tueſday, with about 200 Indians, and they incamped three Miles below Schenectady on Account of a report that prevailed here of a ſcalping Party of the Enemy being thereabouts; but were to march again laſt Monday, to join the Forces at Lake-George. Sir William Johnſon was to follow immediately with two or three Hundred more Indians. Lord Loudon march'd Yeſterday Morning, with twenty or thirty Gentlemen, and a Detachment of one Hundred of Otway's Men. An Adjutant belonging to the Royal Americans was killed a few Days ago, by a Serjeant's Piece going off accidentally."

Wedneſday laſt, an Expreſs came in here from his Excellency, the Earl of LOUDON, from Fort Edward, who we hear, has brought a ſmall Bag of Letters that was found hanging to a Tree near that Fort, ſuppoſed to be depoſited there by ſome French Indians, from ſeveral of the Officers, and others that were taken at Oſwego, the 14th of Auguſt laſt. They were all open, and dated at Montreal, where we are told our People receive very good Uſage, and that *ſome* of the commanding Officers were even gallanted in Coaches. One of the Letters ſays, We had Eleven private Men and 2 Officers killed, before the Forts at Oſwego were ſurrendered to the French. What follows is the Purport of another Letter. Montreal, Sept. 1, 1756, "The Garriſon of Oſwego ſurrendered Priſoners of War to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty the 14th of Auguſt."

By ſeveral People that arrived here from Albany laſt Friday Night, we are told, That one John Vela, formerly an Inhabitant near Schenectady, who was carried Priſoner to Canada laſt Spring, came down to Albany laſt Thurſday Se'nnight: He ſays he was ſold to a Baker at Montreal, for Nine Pounds, who ſent him to work at his Son's in the Country, but taking the Advantage of a dark Night, being ſent to look after ſome Horſes, he effected his Eſcape, in Company with a Serjeant that belonged to Captain Rogers's Party of Rangers. He ſaw a great Number of our People that were lately taken Priſoners at Oſwego, walking the Streets of Montreal, and Col. Peter Schuyler, who was in good Health, and that the Officers and Soldiers in general were very well uſed. He ſays farther, That it was reported in Canada, Boſton was beſieged by a Fleet of French Men of War, that the Engliſh Forces were moſtly withdrawn from Lake-George to its Relief; and that they intended to march an Army of ten or twelve Thouſand Men to cut off our Forts, and then proceed for Schenectady and Albany.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated October 14.

"A Man from Montreal came in ſome Days ago, having been taken Priſoner off our Frontiers upwards of 9 Months ſince, and afterwards made an indented Servant among the French.---He ſays, that living a ſmall Diſtance from Montreal, he took the Opportunity, in Company with another Priſoner, to make their Eſcape; that they were purſued by the Enemy, but lying too ſecure in a common Hedge they paſſed them ſundry Times without diſcovering where they were; that they travelled in the Night, and every Morning lay to; that before they left Montreal it was almoſt drained of its Male Inhabitants, they being forced away to the Reinforcement of Crown-Point and Ticonderoga; and that it was whiſpered they intended to attack us on this Side Lake George, they being about to cut a Road towards our Forts: That he ſaw Colonel Schuyler, and aſked him about the Surrender of Oſwego, but the Colonel ſhook his Head, and ſaid nothing."

PHILADELPHIA, October 21.

To the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq; Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *and Counties of* New-Caſtle, Kent *and* Suſſex, *on* Delaware,

The humble ADDRESS of the Miniſters, and Meſſengers of the ſeveral Baptiſt *Congregations in* Pennſylvania *(and the Provinces adjacent) met in an annual Aſſociation at the City of* Philadelphia, October 5, 1756.

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

WE His Majeſty's faithful and loyal Subjects, humbly beg Leave, with all due Regard, to congratulate your Honour's ſafe Arrival, and happy Acceſſion to the Government of this Province.

This being the Time and Place of our annual Meeting from diſtant Parts, we have deferred to pay our dutiful Reſpects to you until now, when we might do it jointly and unitedly; which, we pray, notwithſtanding our Delay, your Honour will accept of in good Part.

With Thankfulneſs to God, and with moſt ſincere Affections, and ſtrict Adherence to His Majeſty's Perſon and Government, we do, and ſhall always, retain a grateful Senſe of the multiplied Favours, tender Care, and paternal Regard, which our rightful Sovereign, the beſt of Kings, hath always extended to His Subjects in theſe Parts of His Dominions; the Benefits whereof we, in our reſpective Stations, have enjoyed, together with others, and humbly pray may yet be continued.

We are deeply affected with the late Incurſions of our Enemies on our Frontiers, the grievous Sufferings of our Fellow Subjects, and Devaſtations made in this Province in particular: And we truſt (by the Bleſſing of God) your wiſe and prudent Adminiſtration will highly conduce, at this critical Juncture, to repel His Majeſty's Enemies; to ſuppreſs all Impiety, which is the Source of Afflictions, and to promote and eſtabliſh the Peace and Tranquility of this Province.

And we ſhall not ceaſe to pray for the Safety and Protection of His Majeſty's Royal Perſon and Family, for Succeſs to his Arms, and for your Honour's preſent Proſperity and future Happineſs.

Philadelphia, October 7, 1756. *Signed, by Order of the whole Houſe, by* ABEL MORGAN, Moderator.

To which his Honour was pleaſed to make the following ANSWER.

THE Addreſs of the Miniſters of the ſeveral Baptiſt *Congregations in* Pennſylvania *is very agreeable to me. Your Expreſſions of Loyalty and Duty to His Majeſty's Perſon and Government, make me ſenſible how worthy you are of my Protection, which you ſhall have upon all Occaſions.*

The following coming to hand too late for laſt Week's Paper, for want of Time and Room, we were obliged to defer it till now.

By a Letter from Fort Cumberland, of the firſt Inſtant, I have the following Advice, viz. "Yeſterday came into this Fort John Adam Long, who lived on Patterſon's Creek, and was taken on the 3d of April, near Fort Waſhington; he was carried to Du Queſne by the Party which killed Lieutenant Bacon. In their Return they met 150 Indians at Bear-Camp, on their Way down; it was this Party that engaged Capt. Mercer, eight of them were killed on the Spot, and one died of his [illegible] Shingas was wounded at the [illegible] Fort Du Queſne under Cure [illegible] turned they took about 17 Scalps to [illegible] ported that they had engaged and be[illegible] liſh, and had killed ſeveral Officers, w[illegible] among the French, as Captain Mercer [illegible] ſions of ſeven or eight of the Officers o[illegible] in his Pocket-book when he was killed.

"Long was kept at Du Queſne abo[illegible] during which Time the Delawares brough[illegible] ſoners, one of whom they roaſted alive, [illegible] others in a very barbarous and ſhocking [illegible] lived ſome Days under their Torment.-----A[illegible] there were not more than 200 Men at the Fren[illegible] very little Proviſions, but about the firſt of Jun[illegible] ceived a great Reinforcement of both in 400[illegible] the Priſoner was then carried to Venango, [illegible] ſtaid a Week; at this Place reſides the Blind [illegible] Indian ſo called) with a Command of abou[illegible] there are ſquared Logs drawn together in the [illegible] Venango and the Ohio, to build a ſtrong Fort. He [illegible] then carried to the Buckaloons, about 40 Miles higher [illegible] the River, from whence he made his Eſcape about t[illegible] Middle of Auguſt, and has been on his Way throug[illegible] the extenſive Wilderneſs ever ſince.

"The Indians who engaged Lieutenant Giſt, returned and informed the French, that the Engliſh were on the Way to attack their Fort, which occaſioned a great Buſtle, and ſeveral new Regulations----They ſent off in three or four Waggons immediately, all their moſt valuable Effects, ſome Diſtance. He was carried thro' the Field in which we fought under General Braddock, and ſaw it covered with Bones ſticking together, ſome with Boots on, others in their Shoes; none of the Slain had been buried, and he heard nothing of any of the Wounded being ſaved alive: That Day's Work brought us into great Contempt with the Indians. They have ſaved our Wheel Carriages, &c. and have a Store-houſe at Fort Du Queſne full of Engliſh Plunder. They roaſt a Priſoner out of every conſiderable Party that they take. Our Women are allowed a full Moon, to chuſe the Embraces of an Indian, or a Tomahawk."

Thurſday laſt his Honour the Governor returned from the Frontiers, having taken the neceſſary Meaſures, and given proper Directions for putting the ſame into a better Poſture of Defence.

There is Advice that the French and Indians at Ohio threaten a grand Attack on Fort Auguſta at Shamokin, in Revenge for the Deſtruction of Kittauning by Col. Armſtrong.

Thurſday Evening the new Aſſembly met, when ISAAC NORRIS, *Eſq; was unanimouſly choſen Speaker for the enſuing Year.*

We hear that two Repreſentatives from Bucks County, and two from Cheſter, being Quakers, and choſen without Solliciation on their Part, declined the Service at this Time, and were excuſed by the Houſe, and Writs ordered to iſſue for new Elections.

From Eaſton in Northampton County, we hear, That the Indian Chief Teedyuſcung, has in Purſuance of his Engagements at the late Conference in Eaſton, ſent in four Priſoners, viz. Henry Heſs, William Weeſer, and George Fox, taken from Lower Smithfield in that County, and Samuel Clifford, taken at Diahoga, after his Eſcape from the French, who took him Priſoner at the Engagement with Colonel Bradſtreet. Teedyuſcung himſelf was coming down with a great Number of Indians to treat with this Government for eſtabliſhing a Peace, but on hearing ſome falſe Reports that the Engliſh deſigned only to trepan and deſtroy them, he ſtopt at Wyoming, and ſent only ten Indians forward with the four Priſoners, to know the Truth.----Thoſe ten Indians are returned to him, well pleaſed with the Reception they met with from Major Parſons at Eaſton, and the Moravian Brethren at Bethlehem, and Teedyuſcung with his Company are ſoon expected there.

We have Advice from Hanover Townſhip, in Lancaſter County, that on the 12th Inſtant, about Nine o'Clock in the Morning, one Noah Frederick, being at Plow there, was ſhot and ſcalped by a Party of ten Indians, who carried away three of his Children that were in the Field with him, after having taken from his Houſe what they thought proper. His Wife and another Perſon made their Eſcape.

We hear from the ſame Townſhip, that an Indian came to the Houſe of Philip Robinſon, a little Way from Manada Fort, on Saturday laſt, carrying a green Buſh before him; but being diſcovered he got ſafe off, tho' fired at by ſaid Robinſon's Son: That on Sunday Morning one Jacob Fornie was fired upon, and dangerouſly wounded, by an Indian, about two Miles from Swatara Fort: That as ſome Firing was heard at a ſmall Diſtance off, it was thought there was more Damage done: And Yeſterday a Gentleman came to Town from the ſame Place, and informed, that he was overtaken on the Road by ſome of his Neighbours, who aſſured him that two Dutch Families were cut off by the Enemy.

By Captain Nuſum from Bermuda there is Advice, that Capt. Donnell, of this Port, bound to Antigua, is caſt away on that Iſland, and but a ſmall Part of the Cargo ſaved: And that a Veſſel from St. Euſtatia is likewiſe loſt there, and all the Hands drowned but two.

Yeſterday his Honour the Governor ſet out for New-Caſtle, in order to meet the Aſſembly there; and we hear he is to return this Evening.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Speedwell, Andrew Langworthy, from Rh. Iſland.
Ship Hope, John Bolitho, from London.
Sloop Indian Queen, Ricloff Albertſon, from New-York.
------ Mary and Martha, T. Nuſum, from Bermuda.
------ Martha and Miriam, John Waide from New-York.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Betſey Ballard, Terence Connor, for St. Kitts.
Sloop Rainbow, Francis Macey, for Nantucket.
Brig Severn, Samuel Appowen, for Jamaica.
Sloop Speedwell, Andrew Langworthy, for Rh. Iſland.
Brig Hannah, William Snook, for Jamaica.
------ Mercury, Hugh Wright, for Ditto.
Sloop Sophy, William Adams, for New-Providence.
------ Molly, Ebenezer Love, for Ditto.
Schooner Tamzen, Iſaac Comron, for St. Kitts.

CLEARED.

Sloop Rebecca, John Tatem, to St. Kitts.
------- Skip Jack, James Young, to New-York.
------- Betſey, Thomas Alexander Shurlock, to Ditto.
Schooner Lady Sophia, Samuel Dogget, to Boſton.
Ship Iſabella, William Cuzzins to Halifax.
Sloop William and Sarah, Chriſtopher Sinnot, to N. York.
------ Leniſton, William Child, to Ditto.

[illegible] W[illegible]
[illegible] ſo [illegible]
[illegible] paid [illegible]

A Y[illegible]
[illegible] of ag[illegible]
He can [illegible]
for no fault, but [illegible]
tend to follow the t[illegible]
Brickmaker in Third-

Imp[illegible]
CHRISTOPH[illegible]
At the ſign [illegible] the Golden Ball [illegible]
DRUGS, chemical and [illegible]
a large aſſortment of oil[illegible]
nithing, dying, gilding and lacque[illegible]
and Briſtol crown glaſs, ſuch as [illegible]
by 9, 6 by 8, and 6 by 4, with la[illegible]
lights, pictures, beaufets, &c. whole[illegible]
price.-------Freſh Spaw-water, at 2 s.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, [illegible] of November next, at four o'cloc[illegible] be expoſed to ſale by publick vendue, at th[illegible] a lot of ground, with two tenements the[illegible] on the eaſt ſide of Front ſtreet, contain[illegible] ſaid ſtreet, in depth 45 feet, bound north [illegible] poſſeſſion of Thomas Miller, eaſtward with [illegible] ward with a lot of Edward Roberts; ſubje[illegible] intereſt therein; late the eſtate of Eliſha G[illegible] taken in execution by JAMES COU[illegible]

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Wedneſd[illegible] November next, about four o'clock in the after[illegible] of Charles Jenkins, in Market ſtreet, Philadelphia, to ſale by publick vendue, a lot of ground of 31 feet [illegible] feet back, with a good brick houſe thereon, two ſtories h[illegible] front, and 19 feet back, with a good ſtable and well [illegible] ſituate in Willing's alley, ſubject to a mortgage in the Lo[illegible] the eſtate of James Gilliard; ſeized and taken in executio[illegible] JAMES COULTAS, *Sh[illegible]*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Thurſday the [illegible] November next, about three o'clock in the afternoon, [illegible] of the widow Weſt, in Oxford townſhip, will be expoſed [illegible] publick vendue, 25 acres of land, more or leſs, ſituate in [illegible] aforeſaid, near the great road leading from Philadelphia [illegible] late the eſtate of Thomas Wilkinſon, deceaſed; ſeized a[illegible] execution by JAMES COULTAS, *[illegible]*

ANY PERSON

WHO has a Pair of likely young HORSES [illegible] Carriage) to diſpoſe of, may hear of a Purchaſer, by [illegible] plying to the Printers. Tbctf.

To be SOLD by

MATTHEW CLARKSON,

At his houſe in Arch-ſtreet, oppoſite Moravian-Alley, and at his ſtore, on the north-ſide of Market ſtreet Wharff,

CHOICE bohea tea by the cheſt or dozen; coffee by the caſk or dozen; muſcovado and refined powdered ſugars by the hogſhead, barrel or hundred.

Juſt imported, and to be SOLD by

JOHN EVANS,

(Living in the houſe where Mr. Lewis Evans deceaſed lately dwelt) Price 12 s.

A New MAP of the moſt inhabited Part of New-England; containing the Provinces of Maſſachuſets-Bay and New-Hampſhire, with the Colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland, divided into Counties and Townſhips; likewiſe a curious Plan of Fort Frederick at Crown-Point, taken from a French Draught. The whole compoſed from actual Surveys, and its Situation adjuſted by aſtronomical Obſervations. By *Thomas Jefferys*, Geographer to His Royal Highneſs the Prince of WALES.

Alſo, a New MAP of the moſt inhabited Part of Virginia, containing the whole Province of Maryland, with Part of Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, and North-Carolina. Drawn by Joſhua Fry, and Peter Jefferſon, of Virginia.

Juſt imported by

JONATHAN and JOHN MIFFLIN,

And to be ſold cheap for caſh, at their ſtore, next the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia,

A GOOD aſſortment of Iriſh linens, 3 qr. and 7 eights garlix, ozenbrigs, ſail duck, ſheeting, dowlas, rugs, perſians, beſt pins, London ſteel, A. C. No. 3. ſhot, London and Boſton loaf ſugar, muſcovado ditto, beſt old Jamaica ſpirits and Weſt-India rum, melaſſes, tea, coffee, mackrel, Indian corn, bar iron, grindſtones, a few groce of Engliſh bottles, &c.

N. B. A bakehouſe to be lett or ſold, in Spruce-ſtreet, near the Dock. Tbc. 2 M.

To be SOLD,

A STOUT Negroe man, that has been uſed to country bnſineſs; ſuch as plowing, reaping and fencing. Enquire at the New-Printing Office, in Market-ſtreet.

CAME to Greenwich Point Ferry, oppoſite Glouceſter, in April laſt, a dark ſorrel mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock AN, *a blaze down her forehead to the end of her noſe. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.* RICHARD RENSHAW.

…hips from London, Briſtol, and Liver-
…l, and to be ſold by

…M GRIFFITTS,

…at his houſe in Second-ſtreet,

… of 7-8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, ozenbrigs
…burgh, ſail cloth, No 1, 2, and 9, Indian blan-
…8d, 10d, 12d, and 20 penny nails, bar lead,
…ot, broadcloths, yarn ſtockings, felt hats, crates
…en ware, &c. Tbctf.

…*hat underſtands the fulling buſineſs, may have good*
…*ement, by applying to the ſubſcriber, of Cumberland*
…*New Jerſey.* ¶ EPHRAIM SEELY.

…ED or ſtolen, from the plantation of John Leadlie,
…ol townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the ſeventh day of
…aſt, a dark bay mare colt, three years old laſt ſpring, her
…mmed along the near ſide, and a fore top left between the
…a bob tail, and is branded on the near thigh with an L, and
…g like four diamonds on the top of it. Whoever takes up
…mare, and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may have her a-
…l have Fifteen Shillings reward, paid by me
⊕ JOHN LEADLIE.

…EN PISTOLES Reward.

WHereas the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Frederick county, Virginia, was robbed of the following goods, viz. a new blue broadcloth coat, made very faſhionable, with yellow Pinchbeck buttons, a black broadcloth jacket, with black glaſs buttons, without ſleeves, a half worn broadcloth coat and jacket, the jacket lined with red, with flat white metal buttons, a half worn ſerge coat, and an old blue coat, the collar, lapells and ſleeves faced with white, a pair of blue cloth breeches, two pair of linen drawers, three pair of home made woollen ſtockings, a pair of new ſhoes, five homeſpun ſhirts, a dreſt buckſkin, a linſey blanket, almoſt new, a breaſted ſaddle, mounted with a plate of braſs before and behind, alſo an old Engliſh hunting ſaddle. The ſame night were ſtolen out of the ſubſcriber's paſture a large bay pacing horſe, 14 hands high, five years old; likewiſe a ſmall bob-tail'd grey, a pacer, branded on the near buttock thus ℘. It is certain they were ſtolen by Thomas Coyle, and Andrew Papin; ſaid Coyle is an Iriſhman, about five feet five inches high, has ſhort curled fair hair, a baſhful countenance, his legs much burnt with powder, by trade a taylor. Andrew Papin is a Frenchman, about five feet ſix inches high, has long black hair, black complexion, ſpeaks broken Engliſh and Dutch, is a weaver by trade. It is ſuppoſed they will enliſt in ſome of the Pennſylvania forces, or get on board a privateer. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid thieves and goods, ſo as they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, paid by SAMUEL PRITCHARD. ¶

…reet,
…ſcarlet
…d napt
…d green
…plain and
…ed linceys,
…yd. wd. bays,
…ke…, brown and
…, ſilk ditto, half yard
…nd plain Venetian pop-
…yd. wd. lovers knots,
…ns, blue, green and black
… and galoon, ſilk and hair
…cotton, firret and ſilk laces,
…, cotton tapes, bed bunts, eleven
…rd wide and 6 quarter linen and
…, white Scots and coloured threads,
…all colours, white, green, blue,
…ts and tammies, paduaſoy, taffety
…andkerchiefs, womens black velvet,
…orn, mould and wire ſhirt and waiſtcoat
…w quality bindings, 2d, 4d, and 6d. fir-
…awns, manege hollands, duroys letter'd gar-
…powder, writing-paper, half yard black, blue
…ans, worſted and hair ſhags, blue, black and
…s, plain and ſtriped camlancoes, flowered and
…s, brocaded tobines, ſtriped and crimſon half
…lack alamodes, half ell and 3 qr. black, pink,
…th colour'd mantuas, half ell and 3 qr black
…oys, blue, green and white Engliſh damaſks, felt
…, white jeans, coloured jeans and pillow fuſtians,
…emities, Dilworth's ſpelling-books, cotton gowns,
…otton velvet ſhapes, black and drab cotton velvets,
…hollands, floor and bedſide carpets, pictures of old
…oking-glaſſes, ſundry tin ware, ſadlery, cutlary, iron-
…fee, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

…*is hereby given, that George Anderſon hath abſconded from*
…*uſual place of abode, and not paid his juſt debts, on which*
…*ent was iſſued; Theſe are therefore to require all his cre-*
…*appear before me on the 9th of January next, at 12 o'clock,*
…*bonds, bills and book accounts, that diſtribution may be made*
…*to law. Given under my hand the 9th of October, 1756.*
¶ *JOHN SCOTT.*

…o be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

…*d griſt-mill, ſituated on Duck-creek, in Kent county, on De-*
…*ware, being but one mile from Duck-creek landing, very con-*
…*nient for wheat, and for merchant work. Alſo one third*
…*griſt-mill ſituate in Cheſter county, called and known by the*
Providence-mill. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know
…*by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Duck-creek town.*
¶ *THOMAS HAMMANS.*

Philadelphia, October 1, 1756.

LAST night the ſtore of Gervaſe Burgeſs, living in Tredyffrin, was broke open, and the following goods ſtolen, viz. five pieces and remnants of Mancheſter check, ſeveral parcels of thread and yarn ſtockings, a piece of Iriſh ſheeting linen, one piece of plain Engliſh drab cloth, ſeveral parcels of ſnuff boxes, and ſteel tobacco-boxes, three or four pieces of ſhirting linen, with a great many other things which cannot now be deſcribed. It is ſuppoſed there were three or four that broke in; they alſo took a quantity of money, both Pieces of Eight and paper, amongſt which were two Twenty Shilling bills New Caſtle money, the dates whereof are almoſt worn out. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid thieves, or any of them, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward for each, paid on conviction, by ⊕ GERVASE BURGESS.

N. B. One of the perſons who committed the above robbery, is ſuppoſed to be a middle ſized man, pock-fretten, about 40 years of age, talks very quick, and ſometimes pretends he lives near Lancaſter, and at others near Harris's Ferry, ſays he was with Braddock, Harris and Armſtrong in their late engagements, carries a gun with him, rides on a ſorrel horſe, about 14 hands high, wears a lightiſh coloured great coat, a white fuſtian coat, blue double-breaſted cloth jacket, leather or worſted breeches blue or red mixed, a black or white wig, a new fur hat, pretends to be acquainted with captain Magee, and moſt of the noted men in the army; it is likely he may change his dreſs, and horſe, but may be known by ſeveral large cuts or ſcars on his head, three of which are on the crown, joined together. He was ſeen for ſeveral days near the place where the robbery was committed, but as perſons have been out after him, he is ſuppoſed to have got notice of it, and gone further off. All perſons are deſired to apprehend him, and commit him to goal.

RUN away on the 11th day of September laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Red-lion Hundred, New-Caſtle county, a Molattoe man, named Ned, 23 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a pretty dark colour, is this country born, and talks good Engliſh, and is a very ſmart, active, cunning fellow: Had on when he went away, a coarſe tow ſhirt and trowſers, and a new 20 Shilling hat, but the reſt of his apparel not known. As he has ſeveral times expreſſed a deſire of going to ſea, it is probable he may endeavour to get on board ſome privateer, or other veſſel, and for that end may pretend to be a free man, and no doubt will produce ſome counterfeit paſs or certificate; therefore all maſters of veſſels are requeſted not to carry him off. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſlave, and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any county goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, paid by VALENTINE DUSHANE.

N. B. It is probable he will change both his name and apparel. ⊙

Imported in the Philadelphia, Captain Forſyth, from London, and the William and Mary, Captain Southcott, from Briſtol, and to be ſold cheap, for caſh or ſhort credit, by

RHEA and *WIKOFF*,

At their ſtore, the fifth door below Black-horſe-alley, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

BEſt London muſkets London proof, ditto with bayonets, carbines, trading and birding guns, cutlaſſes, lead and ſhot, ſilver watches, with enamelled plates; an aſſortment of new faſhioned pinchbeck ſhoe and knee buckles, thickſets, Scots threads, white galoon, cord and braid, ſilk cord, hairbine, black, blue, yellow, pink, crimſon and cloth coloured taffeties, ſtriped, blue and cloth coloured ell wide perſians, a variety of ſtamped cottons and linens, calicoes and dark ground chints, India and Engliſh chints in patterns, Italian crape and tiffany for mourning, red and blue bandanoes, ſecterſoy romals, cuigee handkerchiefs, mens and womens thread and cotton hoſe, black ſilk and worſted breeches patterns, ſilk caps, double allopeens, duroys, womens chipt, black horſe hair and flower'd ſattin hats, wool cards, London loaf ſugar, black pepper, horſewhips, pink, blue, white and cloth coloured durants, pink, blue and cloth coloured tammies, black bombazeen, bone wood, ſtick and black fans, nankeens, womens and girls white and coloured glaized lamb mittens and gloves, mens and womens black ruff top ditto, womens bath lamb mittens, bobbins and tapes, long and ſhort ſcythes, ſplit bone and buck table knives and forks, round ivory handle ditto, barbers and ſmall ſciſſars, ell neck cuttoes, with dagger points, buck ſealed penknives, piſtol cap knives, with dagger points, buffler, buck and braſs handle penknives, Barlow's ditto, fine pearl and tortoiſe handle ſilver back four blade knives, razors, lancets, horſe phleams, braſs and enamelled ink pots and fountain pens, fine boil'd double cambletts, cloth colour'd, crimſon and green double worſted damaſks, black, blue, pink, ſcarlet and cloth colour'd calimancoes, black, blue, cloth colour'd and ſcarlet ſhaloons, blue and drab colour'd broad-cloths, cloth colour'd and green naps, red and blue half-thicks, kerſeys, red and blue penny-ſtone and bays, ſtriped and red flannels, beatſkins, forreſt cloths, green and mottled rugs, roſe blankets, ſtriped and croſs-barr'd tobines, mourning crapes, 6-qr. and yard-wide muſlins, lungee romals, perſian and ſooſey handkerchiefs, black, blue and ſcarlet everlaſting, ſilk camblets and cambletteen, blue and green chinaes and harratteens for beds, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace and cloves, buttons and hair, white and cloth colour'd ſattins, black luteſtring and alamode, 7-eights and yard-wide Iriſh linens, tandems and garlix, fine gulix holland, piſtol lawns, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, napkening and clouting diaper, diaper and damaſk table-cloths, ozenbrigs, light and cloth colour'd baiadine ſewing ſilks, an aſſortment of check linens, bed-bunts, bolſter tickings, Scotch handkerchiefs, gartering and qualities, a variety of new faſhion'd ribbons, flat and round ſilk laces, pins, writing paper, cotton counterpains, buckrams, an aſſortment of ſteel, metal and braſs buckles, ſnuff boxes, metal buttons, braſs cocks, a variety of door and cloſet locks, hinges, drawing knives, hand ſaws, hammers, gimblets, raſps, files, chiſſels, broad axes, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glaſs, ſhort pipes, faggots of ſteel, felt hats, black worſted ſtockings, an aſſortment of ſadlery, gun locks, variety of braſs handles and eſcutcheons, ſetts of hearted deſk locks, an aſſortment of till locks in ſuits, ſprigs, braſs patent candleſticks, ink-powder, ſealing wax, japanned waiters, red lead and letharge, Dutch painted tea-tables, and Madeira wine by the Pipe. &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

Juſt imported from London, in the Carolina, Capt. Meſnard, and to be ſold by

TENCH FRANCIS, and SON,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, next door to Mr. William Moore's,

SINGLE alopeens, bed bunts, horſehair and ſilk and hair coat and breaſt buttons, ſilk and hair and ſuperfine ſcarff twiſt of all colours, horn-moul'd and wire ſhirt buttons, white and brown buckrams, bordered bandanoes, ſteel, braſs, white-metal and mourning buckles, braſs and ſtone ſleeve buttons, variety of gilt, braſs, and white metal coat and breaſt buttons, blue and drab broad cloths, ſuperfine ſcarlet ditto, ſtay braids, French cord, union ditto, ſtay ſtrapping, bobbins, ſtriped and plain cotton bindings, broad and narrow worſted quality, white narrow ſtay ditto, worſted and ſilk breeches, 3 qr. 7-eights, yard-wide and 6-qr. cotton and linen checks, great variety of calicoes, cottons, printed linens and chints, diaper and damaſk table-cloths, mourning and colour'd crapes, common and ſuperfine boil'd blue and drab colour'd camblets, tammies, China, viz. Cups, ſaucers, bowls, plates, diſhes, &c. wool cards, worſted cord, cambricks and clear lawns in pieces and remnants, pieces of cambricks in handkerchiefs, flowered and minionet lawns, in aprons and ruffles, fileſia lawns, ruſſia drillings, India demities, napkening and clouting diaper and damaſk, broad and narrow Ruſſia diaper, blue, green, pink, white and drab colour'd ſuperfine durants, mix'd, blue and ſuperfine lead colour'd duroys, Lubeck duck, 4d and 6d ferrits, white, red, ſcarlet, ſtriped and emboſſed flannels, 3-qr. 7 eights and yard-wide garlix, FF gun powder, ditto ſuperfine double ſtrong, broad and narrow ſilk knee garters, variety of mens and womens colour'd, white and mourning gloves, womens and maids colour'd and white mittens, Scotch, Turkey and ſcarlet gartering, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, nuns and gulix hollands, ſtriped cotton hollands and linens, colour'd and white bordered linen Scotch handkerchiefs duke pattern ditto, 3 qr. and 7-eights China handkerchiefs, hair-bines, Holman's ink-powder, mens, womens and boys white cotton and thread hoſe, mens cloth colour'd, white and black ſilk ditto, horſe pickers and key ſwivels, braſs and iron harps, buck, ſplit bone, horn and cocoa knives and forks, box and bone hunters, buck, butchers, Barlow cap'd and ſeal pen-knives, Hool's piſtol caps, ſtag, cuttoe and burnt bone knives, womens, barbers and horſe ſciſſars, Holland and German whited long lawns, broad and piſtol lawns, 3 qr. 7-eights, and yard wide Iriſh linens, hempen and flaxen narrow ruſſia, gold and ſilver lace, &c. lead, beſt flaxen and hempen ozenbrigs, ticklenburg, ſilk, cotton and ferrit laces, variety of muſlins, viz. 6 qr. gold and white end coſſaes, tanjebs, jaconet, mulmuls and ſuperfine namſooks, mohair, mens and womens braſs and ſteel thimbles, India pictures, plain and chained ſooſeys, ſuperfine hyſon and bohea tea, ſtay tape, colour'd, whited brown and long doz. thread, nuns ditto, tandems, Engliſh ticken, 9-qr. and 10-qr. Flanders dowlaſs, ſtriped, black and cloth colour'd perſians, ell-wide, ſtriped, black and cloth colour'd china taffeties, ſadlers middle and card tacks, white and blue flower'd water'd tabby, white ditto not flowered, broad and narrow ſuperfine French tapes, common holland ditto, nankeens, pins and needles, brown pomerania, princes linen, braſs fountain pens and ink pots with knives, parchment, common cut and poſt paper, friz'd and preſs'd plains, white, black, and bluſh half yard perſian, black paduaſoys and gorgoroons, narrow pretties, beſt Dutch quills, beſt vermilion wafers, ſealing wax, green ratteens, lungee cotton ſaſtracondie, ſecterſoy and new romals, variety of black and colour'd paduaſoy figur'd and ſattin ribbons, ſuperfine rattinets, black velvet, ſpotted and inlaid razors, beſt baladine 2 and 3 corded ſewing ſilks of all colours, an aſſortment of ſadlery, demity ſattins, double, ſingle and quadruple fileſias, brown and white ruſſia ſheetings, pidgeon, Briſtol, drop and ſwan ſhot, ſhaloons, ſteel, A C. No. 3, red and black ſerge, faſh ſcrews and pins, weeding hoes, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

NEW-CASTLE, September 24, 1756.

THIS day was committed to the goal of this county, a Negroe woman, who calls herſelf Judith, and either cannot, or will not, tell who ſhe belongs to. She appears to be about thirty years of age, ſeems to be an ideot, and it is thought came from Maryland. Her owner is hereby deſired to come in ſix weeks from this date and take her out, otherwiſe ſhe will be diſcharged.

⊕ JOHN THOMPSON, Goaler.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Hope, John Bonnno, and other ſhips from London, and to be ſold by

BENJAMIN KENDALL,

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, almoſt oppoſite the Three Tuns,

TEN and eleven nail, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yard, yard and 3 8ths, and 6-qr. cotton and linen checks, womens cotton and linen gowns in patterns, camblets, damaſks, grandurels, a neat aſſortment of linen handkerchiefs, a variety of mens and womens leather gloves and mitts, ditto thread and worſted ſtockings, broadcloths, ſhaloon, ribbons, tapes and ferrits, quality binding, bobbing, nonſopretties, gartering, cotton laces, fans, &c. buckram, yellow canvas, wig cawls, barbers ribbon, raw ſilk, watch ſtrings, womens ſilk and hair hats of different colours, a large aſſortment of pins, common and Whitechapel needles, knitting-needles, horn and ivory combs, coat and waiſtcoat metal buttons, waiſtcoat horn ditto, variety of ſleeve buttons, mens and womens thimbles, ſteel bag locks, plain and India waiters, ſnuff boxes, tobacco ditto, money ſcales and weights, iron padlocks, parchment, ſealing-wax and wafers, pounce and pounce boxes, a neat aſſortment of ſteel and other ſhoe and knee buckles, watch chains, carpenters and joiners tools, ſhoemakers ditto, variety of drawer and deſk furniture, neweſt faſhion, coffin handles, 6d. 8d. and 20 penny nails, ſprigs, trunk nails, hob nails, and ſadlers tacks, different ſorts of braſs chaiſe nails, gun locks, gun hammers and worms, braſs ſcale bottoms, ſcale beams, jack chain, braſs and iron bolts, two foot rules, ſliding ditto, bell metal ketties, copper tea kettles and coffee pots, braſs warming pans, pewter diſhes, plates, baſons, &c. dripping pans, frying pans, flat irons, taylors irons, ſheep ſhears, a large aſſortment of cutlary, &c. raſps and files, bench, barbers and hand vizes, fire ſhovels and tongs, variety of neat poliſhed ſteel candleſticks, iron ditto, neat ſteel ſnuffers and ſtands, 30 hour and eight day clocks, ſilver watches, with ſundry other goods too tedious to mention.

N. B. At the ſame place is ſold timothy graſs ſeed, and Engliſh red clover ſeed.

NOTICE is hereby given, that WALTER SHEE, in Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, in Philadelphia, hath opened an office for the inſurance of ſhips and merchandize. All perſons who want to have inſurance made, may apply at ſaid office, where all riſks will be underwrote. Tbc 6 M.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of 6300 acres of land, ſituated in Frederick County, Maryland, lying on, and contiguous to, Potomack river, below the Shanadoe falls, and within 14 or 15 miles of Frederick-Town and Court-houſe, being very convenient for a Dutch ſettlement, near which many Germans are now ſeated. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may, for terms, apply to the ſubſcriber near Alexandria in Fairfax county, Virginia. Tbc. 2 M. THOMAS COLVILL.

To be SOLD,

TWO likely young Negroe boys; both have had the ſmall-pox. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office.

[*See the Half-ſheet for the other Advertiſements.*]

No. 1453

October 28, 1756.

The PENNSYLVANIA

Containing the Freſheſt Ad-

From the LONDON MAGAZINE *for* July, 1756.

ANECDOTES *of General* BLAKENEY, *the brave Defender of* St. Philip's Caſtle, *in the Iſland of* Minorca.

LIEUTENANT General William Blakeney, is of Iriſh Extraction, and very early enter'd into the Service of his Country, in which he behav'd with diſtinguiſhed Conduct and Courage, and roſe, thro' the ſeveral military Degrees, to the Rank of Colonel. In March 1743, he was conſtituted a Brigadier-General of His Majeſty's Forces, and in March 1744, was appointed Quarter-Maſter-General of the Troops in Scotland. In April 1745, he was conſtituted a Major-General, and in February 1746, was made Lieutenant-Governor of Plymouth. In the ſame Year he was appointed Commander in Chief of the Forces in Scotland, and in September 1747, Lieutenant-Governor of the Iſland of Minorca. In October 1747, he was conſtituted a Lieutenant-General of His Majeſty's Forces, and about the Year 1753, Governor of Fort St. Philip, and is alſo Colonel of the 27th Regiment of Foot, which is on the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment. On Auguſt 21, 1745, ſoon after the Breaking out of the Rebellion, he ſet out to join his Regiment in Scotland, where, on October 27, he attacked the Rear of a Detachment of the Rebels, who were convoying Stores, &c. at Alloway, and took from them a great Booty of Cows, Horſes, Baggage, Arms, and ſome Money. Being, ſoon after, made Governor of that important Fortreſs Stirling-Caſtle, he was beleaguered by the Rebel Army, but made ſo continual a Fire upon them, that he ſoon demoliſhed the Works they had begun to erect. To the Pretender's Son's Summons to the Caſtle to ſurrender, General Blakeney's Anſwer was, "That he had always been looked upon as a Man of Honour, and the Rebels ſhould find he would die ſo." He put Arms into the Townſmens Hands, and expected they would have acted with Vigour in Defence of the Place, but the Provoſt and ſome of the Council being intimidated, ſoon made a Capitulation with the Rebels, in which they promiſed to harm no one in the Town, not even thoſe who bore Arms, and that they would pay for what they had. Upon Advice of theſe ſhameful Proceedings, the General came down to the Town, and went round all the Guards, exhorting them in theſe Words, "Gentlemen, Be true to your Religion, King and Country, and defend your Poſts to the laſt Extremity; and if you are overpowered by the Rebels, make a handſome Retreat, and I will keep an open Door for you." This Speech highly inſpirited the Townſmen, who in general reſolved to defend themſelves; but the Provoſt and Bailies being ſtill bent upon delivering up the Town, a Letter was ſent from the Council to the General, with the Terms of a ſecond Agreement, to which, juſtly incenſed at their Meanneſs and Perfidy, he only returned this laconic Anſwer.

Jan. 8, 1746.

"Gentlemen, I received yours. Deliver me up my Arms and Ammunition.

Your humble Servant."

Upon this the Conveener, with the Captains of the Volunteers, ſent again to the General, telling him, "That if he would aid them with the Militia as formerly, and head them, they would ſtand out the Siege till the Army came up, &c. &c." To which he returned Anſwer; "Gentlemen, As your Provoſt and Bailies think the Town not worth their Notice, to take Care of it, neither can I. I will take Care of the Caſtle."

The next Evening the Town was ſurrendered, and the Minute they enter'd they broke the Capitulation, by pillaging, &c. The General had Reaſon to be greatly chagrined at this Conduct of the Magiſtrates; for, by his Care, the Walls of the Town had been all repaired, Additions made where neceſſary, ſeveral deep Trenches cut, and he had provided them with every Requiſite to ſuſtain an obſtinate Siege.

On the Day after the Battle of Falkirk, the Rebels attempted to ſcale the Caſtle; but General Blakeney having ordered all his Men out of Sight, at their firſt Attack, and planted nine Pieces of Cannon, Nine-pounders, loaded with Grape-ſhot, for their Reception; and his Muſketeers exerting themſelves at the ſame time, the Rebels loſt above 1000 Men in their fruitleſs Attempt. Upon this they demanded a Ceſſation of Arms to bury their Dead; but the General refuſed it them, with this Anſwer, "That they need not be in any great Hurry, ſince, as the Weather was very cold, their Bodies were not like to be offenſive." From this time the Fire of the Garriſon was ſo ſharp and conſtant upon the Batteries they were erecting, that all the Rebels declined approaching them, ſo that the Iriſh Brigade, and Drummond's Regiment were forced to that Duty. At length they finiſhed two Batteries, one at Gowan-Hill, within forty Yards of the Caſtle, and one at Lady's Hill, on which they mounted ſome Cannon, and fired for a ſmall Space inceſſantly, but were anſwered with ſuch Effect by the brave Blakeney, that they were ſoon ſilenced. Upon the Approach of His Royal Highneſs to his Relief, they precipitately raiſed the Siege on February 1, and that gallant Prince, in his Letter to the Lord Juſtice Clerk, dated February 1, does the General the Honour to obſerve, "They were very much diſappointed at the Defence General Blakeney had made in Stirling-Caſtle, and ſaid, it was impoſſible for Men to take it." His Royal Highneſs received the General with great Marks of Affection, commended extremely his Behaviour, Conduct and Courage, which had ſaved the Caſtle of Stirling, a Place of the greateſt Importance, from falling into the Hands of the Rebels, tho' his Proviſions and Firing were almo[ſt] pended.

After ſo many Proofs of the Conduct and Courag[e] this brave old General, we can ceaſe our Wonder at [his] having acted ſo conſiſtently with himſelf, in the Defen[ce] of Fort St. Philip, the Loſs of which will not be of more Diſgrace to Engliſh Politicks, than the Stand the Governor made will do Honour to his Name and Nation.

This Gentleman is of a remarkably affable Temper, and tho' ſtrict in his Diſcipline, ſo indulgently humane to his Soldiery, that no Man who ever ſerved under him but loved him. He has the higheſt and juſteſt Notions of Patriotiſm, never took Bribe, or ſtooped to mean Servility or Adulation of the Great in Power, and rather than be a Witneſs to the Diſhonour of his Country, would be buried in its Ruins. Such is the Hero, who, abandoned by thoſe that ſhould have ſupported him, has, notwithſtanding, raiſed himſelf a Monument by his noble Behaviour, which will remain with Engliſhmen till, alas! Honour, Patriotiſm, and Liberty, ſhall be no more.

Dublin, July 10. We hear from England, that his Majeſty pays the higheſt Honour to the Character of the brave Blakeney, whom he calls His BRAVE IRISH GENERAL; and, at the ſame time, has a grateful Remembrance of His Iriſh Admiral, the late Sir Peter Warren, whom his Majeſty, more than once, hath wiſhed that Providence had continued his Services to him, and his Kingdoms; nor are his hopes leſs ſanguine from the future Conduct of their Countryman, the Lord Tyrawley, to whom he has committed the Care of Gibraltar.---Thus does Ireland ſtand in Favour with the King and Father by the Courage and Conduct of her Sons.

July 24. By private Letters from Copenhagen, Berlin, Hamburgh, and the Hague, Affairs are likely to take a ſtrange Turn, the King of Denmark having aſſured his Britannick Majeſty, that if the French attack or attempt to invade Great Britain or Ireland, he will ſend 15000 of his beſt Troops, and alſo his whole Fleet to Ireland, to defend it from the French or any other Invader; and that they ſhall be ready at the ſhorteſt Warning to land at the neareſt Sea-Ports of that Kingdom, and to march to all other Parts of the Country: But as there is not any Nation in Europe, or any other Part of the World, that hath ſhewn more Loyalty and Affection to their Princes, in all Ages, than the Iriſh have done, eſpecially to his preſent Majeſty, it is hoped there will be no Occaſion for the Danes to come hither; the People of this Kingdom, and particularly thoſe of Dublin, being now ſigning moſt loyal and affectionate Aſſociations to ſupport his Majeſty againſt the French, or any other Power whatever, who ſhall preſume to attempt an Invaſion in any Part of this Kingdom, or Great Britain; there being above 200,000 Proteſtants, in one of our four Provinces, deſirous and ready to bear Arms, and many Thouſands of them willing to cloathe, array, and maintain themſelves at their own Charge, not only in the different Parts of this Kingdom, but even in Great Britain, if his Majeſty's Service ſhould require it.

Portſmouth, July 29. Yeſterday the Hon. Edward Byng, Eſq; arrived here very much out of Order, and went on board the Antelope in the Afternoon, to paſs the Evening with his Brother Admiral Byng; and being of a tender Conſtitution from long Illneſs, and overcome by the Fatigue of his Journey, in which he had made great Expedition, he was this Morning ſeized with Convulſions, and died about Noon.

Deptford, July 4. It is remarkable, That the Man who brought the late Diſgrace to the Britiſh Flag, being a Member of the Court Martial that tried Mr. M------s the Admiral who fought, was the only one of the whole Court who was for finding the ſaid M------s's Offence to be a Capital Crime.

LONDON, *July* 3.

From the MONITOR, *Saturday, June* 19.

"The Execution of Kirby and Wade will always be mention'd to the Praiſe of Queen Ann, who thereby ſhew'd, as a good Prince ought, a true Regard to her Subjects in Preference to all other Conſiderations. As ſhe did not doubt but thoſe who had raiſed ſuch worthleſs Commanders to the Truſt they had betray'd, would intereſt themſelves to ſolicit their Pardon, under falſe Repreſentations, her Majeſty did not ſuffer them to ſet Foot on Britiſh Ground before they had with their Lives atoned for their Cowardice in the Service of their Queen and Country: and what ſeems ſtrongly to juſtify the Uprightneſs of that Meaſure of the Queen's, is the Opinion of Dean Swift, who aſſerts (and happy for this Nation would it be were it invariably practiſed) 'That it is unwiſe to puniſh Cowards with Ignominy; for if they had regarded that, they would not have been Cowards: Death is their proper Puniſhment, becauſe they fear it moſt."

Several Perſons were afraid leſt Byng, encouraged by ſo great a Majority of Naval Force as we now have in the Mediterranean, ſhould have ventured to ſeek the Enemy before Hawke arrived to ſuperſede him; but on the other Side it is obſerved, That a Coward never thinks his Sword long enough.

The Character, acquired by a certain Admiral upon the Credit of having formerly fought a Duel or two, now ſerves to confirm that duelling is no Proof of Courage. 'Tis ſaid of Capt. Kirby, who was ſhot at Portſmouth for Cowardice in a late Reign, that being aſked juſt before his Execution, How he who had fought ſeveral Duels, could have been capable of the particular Kind of Miſbehaviour for

yo[u]
deſir[e]
which [he]
ned to ſ[ail]

On M[ay]
largeſt Tr[ain]
ous Duke [of]
Tower to [the]
where a Can[non]
Ligonier an[d]
Royal Regi[ment]
veral Compani[es]
cort the Pontoo[ns]
the Proceſſion [to]
Turnpike. It [was]
above 1000 Horſe

Laſt week a gentl[eman]
one of his Majeſty's m[eſ]
teries, that he might [be]
vered, a ſurgeon was ſent [for]
there are hopes of his reco[very]

We hear from good Auth[ority]
trality between the Empreſs
by a private Article, is only [a]
is carried on, and no Meaſure
the Pretender. If France play[s]
trians and Dutch have both decla[red]
aſſiſt England by every Step in their

In the preſent Circumſtances of
impolitick to inſiſt on the Dutch con[ſt]
ties ſubſiſting between them and us, [be]
would probably draw France upon the Low
ſo involve us in a War on the Continent.
we do not preſs them to act in Favour,
Reaſon for our tamely ſuffering them to
ſupplying our declared Enemy with all So[rts]
Military Stores. That they do this, no Du[ch]
ny. What is the Conſequence? The States
fectually prohibit the Veſſels of their Subjects
ing any Naval or Military Stores at all, or
mit us to enquire whither they are going;
them, and examine their Papers and their

July 15. The John and Mary, of Peterh[ead]
not, from Virginia for London, is aſhore at
the Orkneys.

It is ſuppoſed that the Stir made on the Coaſt o[f]
us, is deſigned to withdraw our Attention from the
tinico-Fleet, ſuppoſed at this Time to be at Sea. Boſca[wen]
has already been largely reinforced in order to ſtretch out
his Squadron to a great Diſtance, to prevent their eſcaping.
This Merchant Fleet, conſiſts of about 150 Sail, and
the Loſs of it would be more fatal than any other Blow
ever given to the Credit and Commerce of France. Almoſt every Frenchman that has Money has a Concern in
this Fleet; and the Merchants, already reduced by former
Captures, to a tottering Condition muſt inevitably be undone in general, if they ſuffer this Loſs after their former
ones. M. Perrier de Salvert's Squadron convoys them,
which conſiſts of about 7 Ships of the Line, and 5 or 6
Frigates; and the Breſt Fleet, of 10 or 11 Capital Ships,
are, it is believed, to attempt to join them.

July 20. It would be the baſeſt Ingratitude to attempt any Derogation from the Praiſe due to the truly honourable
General Blakeney, for his gallant Defence of Fort St. Philip; yet the Merit of one of his Officers muſt ſtand in a
glorious Light when known. Capt. Cunningham, a Scotch
Gentleman, being ſecond Engineer of the Place when
Mr. Armſtrong left it, he was thereupon appointed by
General Blakeney to ſucceed him *pro Tempore* till a Commiſſion for that Purpoſe ſhould arrive from England, of
which no Doubt was made. However, an old decrepid
G------n came out as Chief Engineer, and ſuperſeded
Mr. Cuningham, who thereupon begged Mr. Blakeney's
Leave to reſign and retire to his Regiment, as he could not
with Honour ſerve there under ſuch a Perſon, General
Blakeney, though greatly concerned, could not refuſe ſo
reaſonable a Requeſt, and Mr. Cunningham immediately
embarked for Nice, together with two Children, and his
Lady ready to lye in of a third. She was brought to-bed
at Nice; and Mr. Cunningham, during the Stay thereby
occaſioned, hearing of the French Deſigns againſt Minorca, and recollecting that the Platforms of the Batteries in
Fort St. Philip were in ſuch a rotten and ruinous Condition, that they could not ſtand any hot Service, he inſtantly laid out all the Money he was Maſter of, about 1600 l.
in purchaſing Timber fit for repairing them, hired a Veſſel, put it on board, and ſailed directly with it himſelf for
Portmahon, leaving his Lady and Children at Nice. His
Arrival with ſuch a Supply in ſuch a critical Conjuncture
gave General Blakeney infinite Pleaſure. He told Capt.
Cunningham, that the Service he had done his Country out
of pure Zeal was ſo conſiderable, that he did not know
how he could be ſufficiently rewarded for it; that in the
mean time to ſhew his own Senſe of it, he would venture
to take a very irregular Step by ſuperſeding the old G----n
as ſuperannuated and unfit for Duty, and appointing him
in his Place, not only as a Teſtimony of his Approbation
of what he had done, but to engage a Man of his known
Abilities

Nation, think it a
you, our worthy Re-
and faithful Conduct
Parliament we entirely

plorable Loſs of Minorca,
oſſeſſions (a Loſs aggravated
onour ſuſtained by the Britiſh
ean !) and on the diſtreſſed State
erica, on which the Trade and
ingdoms depend, we cannot but
menſe Supplies granted in the laſt
nt for the Defence of his Majeſty's
e great Fleets and Armies raiſed for
out any apparent Advantage. We there-
lf of ourſelves, and the other Freeholders
ounty, inſtruct you to make a ſtrict Enquiry in-
Application of the Publick Money, and the Cau-
theſe fatal Misfortunes, and to uſe your utmoſt
avours to diſcover thoſe who have been any ways
ary thereto, and to bring them to Publick Juſtice.'

t of a Letter from Capt. John Le Gros, of the Sarah
lley, on her Voyage from London to Ancona, dated off the
outh End of Sardinia, July 21.

'On the 19th of July, being in Lat. 38, 50. N. and Long. 7, 6. E. at Seven o'clock in the Morning, we ſaw a large Ship, which gave us Chace, and at Ten o'Clock ſhe hoiſted Engliſh Colours; nevertheleſs we took her to be a French Cruiſer; in Conſequence of which we got all clear and ready to engage. About Half an Hour paſt One ſhe came up within Gun-ſhot, haul'd down her Engliſh Colours, and hoiſted French, and fired ſeveral Guns at us. We then haul'd up our Courſes, and began the Engagement, which continued very warm on both Sides until Half paſt Five, when ſhe bore away, and having the Advantage of us in Sailing, ſhe got off.

'We found ſeveral ſix Pound Shot in our Sides, and no leſs than 14 lodged between two Gun Ports. She played upon us very ſmartly with her ſmall Arms; and by the great Number of Soldiers ſhe had on board we believe her to be a King's Ship. She had 18 ſix Pounders mounted, and was full of Men, among whom we muſt have made a great Slaughter. As to our Part, I thank God, we had none killed or wounded. I muſt own that during the whole Time of the Action, my People behaved with the utmoſt Bravery. We have ſuffered much in our Sails and Rigging; our Main-top-maſt ſhot half through: We have got another up, and our Rigging pretty well repaired.

'I ſend this by the Dolly, Captain Cole, bound for Naples, whom I have juſt now brought to; and as I would not detain him, you'll excuſe my not writing correct.'

N. B. Captain Le Gros's Crew conſiſted of Thirty-ſix Hands only.

The Spirit of Gaming is at ſo great a Height at preſent, that Money may be loſt or won upon any Thing: While the Fate of Minorca was depending great Wagers were laid, and high Inſurances made on that important Place; and ſince it has been loſt, Gibraltar has exerciſed the Induſtry of ſpeculative Gameſters: And laſtly, we hear Policies are now made on the Life of Admiral Byng, the Obligation to be void in Caſe he ſhould come to his End any other Way than by the Sentence of a Court Martial, or a Parliamentary Enquiry.

We are informed that on the next Sunday after the News was brought and confirmed of the Surrender of Minorca to the French, four ſeveral Chaplains, by Order of their Principals, preached four ſeveral Sermons from one and the ſame Text, viz. The latter Part of the 21ſt Verſe of the firſt Chapter of Job; where are theſe Words, 'The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, bleſſed be the Name of the Lord.' And that a Reverend, Learned, and Orthodox Country Parſon of Surrey being preſent at the Preaching of one of theſe Sermons, and greatly incenſed thereat, on the Sunday following preached a moſt excellent Sermon in his own Pariſh Church, from the firſt and ſecond Verſes of the fifth Chapter of Lamentations of the Prophet Jeremiah; where are theſe Words, 'Call to Remembrance, 'O Lord, what is come upon us, conſider and ſee our '*Confuſion*. Our *Inheritance* is turned to the *Strangers*, and 'our *Houſes* to the Aliens.'

After having, in the moſt pathetick Manner, ſhewn the *Iniquity*, *Treachery* and *Corruption* of our Times, and the miſerable Conſequences that muſt (without the Interpoſition of Providence) inevitably attend them, he concluded (alluding to the Betrayers of our Country) with the Prayer of the Royal Pſalmiſt, in the 109th Pſalm, viz. 'Set thou 'an ungodly Man to rule over him, and let Satan ſtand at 'his Right Hand. When Sentence is given upon him, let 'him be condemned, and let his Prayer be turned into Sin. 'Let his Days be few, and let another take his Office. Let 'the Extortioner conſume all that he hath, and let the 'Stranger ſpoil his Labour. Let there be no Man to pity 'him. Let his Poſterity be deſtroyed. And in the next 'Generation let his Name be clean put out. Let the 'Wickedneſs of his Fathers be had in Remembrance in 'the Sight of the Lord. Let them always be before the 'Lord, that he may root out the Memorial of them from 'off the Earth.'

HALIFAX, September 25.

Laſt Sunday Evening arrived here the French Prize Snow, taken by the Fogeux, and which parted from the Jamaica in a Fog a few Days before. She is a fine large new Veſſel, of upwards of 200 Tons, and a very good Sailer.

Yeſterday Morning Capt. M'Namara, in the Waſp Privateer, belonging to this Place, arrived here, and has brought in with him a French Prize Schooner, of about 70 Tons, which he took Yeſterday ſe'nnight about 13 Leagues to the Eaſtward of Louiſbourg, bound thither from Old France, her Cargo conſiſts of Wine and Proviſions, and coſt 16,000 Livres.

Thurſday two Men arrived here with Expreſſes from Capt. Mercier, at Piſguit, to his Excellency our Governor, informing him, that as ſome of our Men were at Work at ſome Diſtance from the Fort, with a Guard of a Serjeant and 12 Men, four of the French Neutrals diſcovered themſelves at a ſmall Diſtance from them, upon which the Serjeant and his Party purſued them till they came to a Hollow, when they were immediately ſurrounded by about 100 of the French, who took the Serjeant and ſix of his beſt Manner they could, got back to the Fort, with only one wounded.

Oct. 2. Sunday laſt arrived His Majeſty's Ships Norwich and Succeſs, from their Cruize; an Officer from the Succeſs gives the following Account, viz. That on the firſt of September, being in the Gut of Canſo, they eſpied a ſmall Shallop ſtanding along the Shore, upon which they manned out their Boats, and went in Queſt of her, which they perceiving, run her aſhore, quitted her, and run into the Woods, when Capt. Rous's Barge put two Hands aſhore in order to get her off; upon which the French and Indians, to the Number of 100, ruſhed out of the Buſhes, and fired upon them, which killed Lieut. Jacobs, of the Succeſs, the Coxen, and five others, and repeating their Fire, killed the other five of the Barge's Crew, which were all in her after the two had landed, which thoſe perceiving, took to the Water, and ſwam to the Norwich's Boat, and held by her till ſhe had towed them out of Danger, and then were taken in, being both wounded, one in the Side, and the other in the Wriſt: Four of the Crew belonging to the Norwich's Barge were wounded, one of which is ſince dead; the Succeſs's Barge was left in Poſſeſſion of the Enemy. The next Day, having a fair Wind, they paſſed the Gut, and ſtood away for Newfoundland, and arrived at the Iſland of Miquelon, where they eſpied a ſmall French Privateer Schooner cloſe in Shore, ſtanding away from the Iſland, but the Wind blowing ſo hard, they could not follow her; after the Wind abated, they ſent their Boats aſhore, and found the Lieutenant of the Privateer, whom they in their Hurry left behind them, and who had collected together near 50 Head of Cattle belonging to Capt. Cleves, Owner of ſaid Iſland, which they killed and carried on board for the Uſe of the Ships, and then ſet Sail for this Place, where they arrived as above.

The ſame Day a French Prize Schooner arrived: She was taken by the Fogeux and Centurion, then cruizing in the Bay Gaſpe, bound from the Iſland of St. John's to Quebec, with about 100 Men, Women and Children on board.

Wedneſday laſt the Fogeux arrived here: We hear that when ſhe and the Centurion were cruizing in the Bay Gaſpe, they, taking a favourable Opportunity, landed ſome of their Men under Cover of their Guns upon a ſmall French Settlement, and burnt about 70 Houſes, the Inhabitants having deſerted them upon their landing, and fled to the Woods.

Oct. 9. Since our laſt His Majeſty's Ships Grafton, Centurion and Litchfield, together with the Jamaica Sloop, and the Tender, arrived here from their Cruize off Louiſbourg, having met with nothing remarkable ſince the Taking the Prize Snow mentioned above.

Tueſday laſt Capt. Nickels arrived here from Boſton, with whom came Paſſengers the Hon. Jonathan Belcher, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of this Province, with his Lady, and the Lady of the Hon. Benjamin Green, Eſq;

Portſmouth (in New-Hampſhire) October 14.

We have a Report, that Commodore Holmes has taken a Veſſel on her Paſſage from Canada bound for France, with Letters on board, which give an Account that the Priſoners taken at Oſwego were to be tranſported to France under Convoy of two Men of War, and that Commodore Spry was lying off the Mouth of the River St. Lawrence to intercept them.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer at Charleſtown, otherwiſe called No. 4, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, dated October 4, 1756.

"This Day arrived here one Enos Biſhop, an Engliſh Captive from Canada, who was taken from Contoocook above two Years ſince.---He left Canada 26 Days ago, in Company with two other Engliſh Captives, viz. William Hair, late of Brookfield, inliſted into General Shirley's Regiment, and taken at Oſwego; the other (Name unknown) taken from Pennſylvania.---They came away from Canada without Gun, Hatchet, or Fireworks, and with no more than three Loaves of Bread, and four Pounds of Pork; as they ſuffered much for want of Proviſions, his Companions were not able to travel any farther than a little on this Side Cowaſs, where he was obliged to leave them laſt Lord's Day, without any Suſtenance but a few Berries. ---Six Men were this Evening ſent out to look after them, but it is to be feared they have periſhed in the Wilderneſs.

Said Biſhop informs, that he was at Montreal when the French Army returned from Oſwego, and that the French General made his Return to the Governor of 1800 Priſoners taken at Oſwego (though ſome made the Number leſs) ſix killed, and eight wounded. He ſays the Priſoners taken at Oſwego told him, that they were only Canadians that attacked Fort Pepperrell; that they fought three Days with ſmall Arms; and that Colonel Mercer in the other Fort made Signals three Times for the Engliſh to quit Fort Pepperrell, which the Commanding Officer there would not obey;---That then Colonel Mercer ſent an Order to the ſaid Officer, requiring him as ſoon as he ſaw a Bomb thrown over the Fort, to plug up the Cannon, and deſtroy the Ammunition, and leave it, which he accordingly did, and retired to the next Fort.----That Evening the Enemy began to entrench in Sight of our Men, who would have fired on them, but were not permitted, till the Enemy had planted ſix Cannon.------Then our Gunner fired, and diſmounted four of their Cannon.---Colonel Mercer ſent for all the Captains, and had a Paper in his Hand; but there came a Cannon Shot and killed him at that Inſtant.---This was in the Evening.---The next Morning, after the French had fired two Cannon, the Engliſh hoiſted their Flag for a Capitulation.

He further informs, that there is a great Army gone to Crown-point, conſiſting of 13,000 regular Troops, beſides Indians, as the French told him; and that the Canadians are to join them at a Minute's Warning, if wanted. ---That the General ſet out from Canada laſt Thurſday was a Month for Crown-Point with Orders, as the French ſay, to take the Forts at or near Lake George; then to proceed to Albany, and from thence, if the Seaſon will allow, to advance further into the Country, even to Boſton, and that the French have undermined Crown-Point, in order to blow it up, in caſe the Engliſh ſhould get Poſſeſſion of it."

BOSTON, October 18.

Captain Peirce from the Weſt-Indies, informs us, that about 7 Weeks ago, General Vandermire, Commander in Chief of Surinhaim, died there of a mortal Fever; and at his Interment an unhappy Accident happened to 5 or 6 Cannoneers or Bombardiers; in firing the Rounds a Piece of Wadding blew into a Pouch Barrel full of Powder, which caught and blew them up, ſome dying inſtantly, torn to Pieces, and 'twas tho't the reſt could not long ſurvive: That the Hon. John Neview, Eſq; ſucceeded him in his Poſt; and that there was a general Rejoicing for his Advancement, being a Gentleman of vaſt Honour, and well reſpected both by the Inhabitants of that Place, and all Commanders

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Under the Government of a King of your Majeſty's Great and Martial Diſpoſition, and in the Proſecution of ſo Juſt and National a War, we are not at all intimidated with the Threats and Power of France; a Nation This has never fear'd, has often humbled. But when we reflect on the Loſs of the Iſland of Minorca; ſo glorioufly obtain'd, ſo advantageouſly kept, of ſuch ineſtimable Value to the Trade of theſe Kingdoms; we are convinced, that this Attempt of our natural and inveterate Enemy was ſo notorious, that very few of your Majeſty's faithful Subjects had the leaſt Doubt of the Deſign, long before it was put in Execution: Yet the Iſland was left Defenceleſs, and the Mediterranean without any Engliſh Fleet there. Theſe Reflections fill us with Fear and Amazement! And we moſt humbly hope your Majeſty will be pleaſed to direct ſuch Enquiry to be made into the Conduct which has ſo aſtoniſhingly turn'd this deſperate and raſh Attempt of our Enemy into Victory and Glory, and has cover'd this Nation with Reproach and Diſhonour, that, from whatever Cauſes it hath proceeded, the Perſon by whom it has been occaſion'd, may receive that Puniſhment ſo juſtly deſerved.

To Velters Cornewall, *Eſq*; *and Sir* John Morgan, *Bart.*
Knights of the Shire for the County of Hereford.

'We the High Sheriff and Grand Jury for the ſaid 'County, now aſſembled at the Aſſizes held for the ſame, 'being greatly alarm'd at the preſent melancholy and di-

☞ NEW-CASTLE LOTTERY TICKETS ſold by D. HALL, at the New-Printing-Office.

manders and Traders there; a great Number of which, together with their Hands, lay dangerously ill when said Pierce sail'd.

Capt. Clouston arriv'd here last Monday in 6 Weeks and 5 Days from Oporto, who informs, That as he came out he spoke with a Snow that arriv'd there the Evening before from New-Castle, and the Master of her advised him, that on his Passage he met with one of Admiral Boscawen's Fleet, who inform'd him, that the Fleet had taken four French Men of War, and eight Transports, that were under their Convoy, and run three others ashore near Cape Finisterre, where most of the People perished.---Capt. Clouston says, that some time before he left Oporto, there were near 300 dead Bodies picked up on the Coast of Galicia, between Cape Ortugal and Cape Finisterre, and they had no Intelligence where they came from; but it is likely they belonged to those Vessels which Admiral Boscawen drove on Shore.

Captain Shippy, from Chignecto, for New-York, touched at Portsmouth last Thursday in three Days, and informed, that there had been lately discovered a large Body of French and Indians; upon which the English demolished Fort Lawrence, and Fort Monkton, at Bay Vert, and repaired with all their Force to Fort Cumberland; and that there was also a Talk of demolishing the Fort at Pisguit.

NEW-YORK, October 25.

The Captains Theobalds and Sarly, of and from this Port, are both safe arrived in the Island of St. Thomas; they having so narrowly escaped being taken by a French Privateer, that nothing but the hasty lowering of the Frenchman's Sails, after he had ordered them to strike, gave each an Opportunity of hoisting more on their Vessels, and with a good Wind slipping into the Harbour, and saving themselves.

We hear, Via Bermuda, that the English Cruizers in the West-Indies have taken many Prizes, some very rich; and in particular that they had taken 14 or 16 Sail of Dutch Vessels, and sent them into Antigua.

By Captain Knot from the West-Indies we are informed, That the Sloop York Packet, Robert Robinson Master, from York River, in Virginia, was taken by a French Privateer on the 21st of September last, between the Island of St. John's and St. Thomas, and carrried into the latter.

A Letter from Maryland, dated the 10th Instant, mentions, that the General Assembly of that Province have voted 2000 l. to be laid out in Wheat for the Use of the Army under the Command of his Excellency the Earl of Loudon; and that a large Ship, loaded with Wheat, was to sail from thence for this Port, about the 20th Instant, and is, upon her Arrival here, to be fitted out for a Privateer, she being built for that Purpose.

Fell down and sailed since our last, the Privateer Snow Earl of Loudon, Capt. Valantine; the Brig King George, Capt. Arnold; the Brig Prince George, Capt. Murray; and Sloop Charming Sally, Capt. Harris.

Extract of a Letter from Honduras-Bay, dated September 6, 1756.

"The Affairs of Capt. Ebbet's Sloop are not in the least Likelihood of being adjusted or cleared, so must certainly lose my Negroes. There was a Flag of Truce lately from Guatamala to the Musqueto Shore, from the President there to Mr. Hudson, who informs us, he knows of no Privilege that intitles us to trade or cut Wood here, and that he has not as yet received from the King his Master any Order that should debar him from seizing the Logwood Vessels, and make Prizes thereof; and he is greatly surprized at that Man's (meaning Governor Knowles) Assurance, in sending down Soldiers, without the Consent of his Master, so will continue in making Prizes of all Vessels till further Orders. The Spaniards at Backelow as yet continue in Peace, tho' their Disappearance for two Months past, causes some Suspicion of their forming Designs against us. These Transactions give us Room to imagine we shall not long enjoy our hoped for Privileges."

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.

On Friday last his Honour the GOVERNOR return'd from New-Castle.

Since our last an Express arrived here from Shamokin to our Governor; the Contents of which, we hear, are, that Colonel Clapham had received Indian Intelligence, that the French at Ohio were very diligent in collecting their Indians together, and spiriting them up against the English for the Loss of Kittanning; and that there was Reason to believe that both French and Indians would soon set out in separate Parties, to attack our Frontiers in different Places.

Extract of a Letter from Carlisle, October 25, 1756.

"By a Gentleman from Fort Frederick, we have the following Account, which I have the greatest Reason to believe is authentick. A few Days ago, some of the Soldiers belonging to Fort Cumberland being in the Woods, a little Distance from the Fort, they saw a white Man and an Indian Boy, and immediately making up to them, the Boy ran off, and escaped, but the Man surrender'd himself, and was taken into Fort Cumberland, and from thence sent to Fort Frederick. That on being examined he acknowledged he was a Soldier in Capt. Polson's Company, but deserted to the French about three Days before the Battle of Monongahela. That he left a Party of 300 French and Indians at the Little Meadows, on their March to attack Fort Cumberland, and had sent him before to view the Country. That after the taking Kittanning the Indians came to Fort Du Quesne, and told that they had buried upwards of 50 of their People that were killed there, and that more were missing: That their Brethren the English had never struck them before in their Towns, and that it was at the Instigation of the French they (the Indians) had struck the English, and had now lost all the Goods they had received for Scalps, besides the Loss of their People; they therefore desired the French to let them know where they must settle. To this the French answered, that there was a fine Piece of Land, about four Miles on this Side of Fort Du Quesne, which would be a very commodious Situation for them; but the Indians told them, they would no longer continue in any Place between them and the English, but would remove to the other Side of Fort Du Quesne, as a Place of greater Safety. We have no Account of Fort Cumberland being yet attacked, neither have the Indians done any Damage hereabouts since the late Expedition."

We hear from Hanover Township, in Lancaster County, that on Thursday last one Andrew Berryhill was killed and scalped there.

The following Gentlemen are chosen Representatives in the Room of the four Members mentioned in our last, viz.

For Bucks County, John Abraham Denormandie, and Thomas Blackledge.

For Chester County, Ralph Piles, and Isaac Wayne.

And on Monday last came on a new Election for Northampton County, when William Plumsted was chosen.

We hear from [illegible]
Men lately quarrell[ed]
were killed on the S[pot]
fined in Salem Goal.

*** The Drawing of th[e]
tainly begin on Thursday, t[he]
next, without farther postponin[g]
the Tickets are already sold, an[d]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelp[hia]*

Snow Thomas and Margaret, [for]
Barbados.
Schooner Sarah and Francis, John [for]
----------Mary, George Eve, from
Sloop Mary, William Pitt, from Ne[w-York]
-------Walter, John Farr, from Maryland.
-------Two Brothers, Ralph Loftus, from Nor[th]

OUTWARDS.

Ship Friendship, Samuel Laing, for South-[Carolina]
Snow Thomas and Margaret, J. Greenway, fo[r]
Ship Attwoods, William Greenway, for London

CLEARED.

Ship Pusey, Solomon Goad, to London.
Sloop Mayflower, John Murray, to New-Providence.
-------Prudence, Thomas Leech, to New-York.
Schooner Tamzen, Isaac Comron, to St. Kitts.
Ship Pennsylvania, Charles Lyon, to Jamaica.
Sloop Indian Queen, Ricloff Albertson, to New-York.
Brig Polly, John Ruxby, to Jamaica.
Sloop Speedwell, Andrew Langworthy, to Rhode-Island.
Brig Hannah, William Snook, to Jamaica.
Schooner Desdemona, Willock Mackey, to Ditto.
Brig Severn, Samuel Appowen, to Ditto.
-----Betsey Ballard, Terence Connor, to St. Kitts.
Sloop Martha and Miriam, John Waide, to New-York.

Now in the Press, and speedily will be published,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR 1757.

Likewise the POCKET-ALMANACK for the same YEAR.

Just published, and to be sold at the *New-Printing-Office* (Price One Shilling and Ninepence) the following Laws, *viz.*

AN ACT *for regulating and continuing the nightly Watch, and enlightening the Streets, Lanes and Alleys of the City of* Philadelphia; *and for raising of Money on the Inhabitants, and Estates of the said City, for defraying the necessary Expences thereof.*

An ACT *for striking the Sum of* Thirty Thousand Pounds *in Bills of Credit, and giving the same to the King's Use; and for providing a Fund to sink the Bills so to be emitted, by laying an Excise upon Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits.*

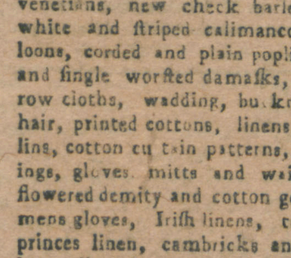
An ACT *for the Relief of* Joseph Yeates, *a languishing Prisoner in the Goal of* Philadelphia, *with Respect to the Imprisonment of his Person.*

Now on sale, at the lowest rates, for ready money, at the store of the late Captain WILLIAM GRANT, deceased, in Water street, a great variety of European and East-India goods, consisting of

A FINE assortment of sattins, paduasoys, silk serge desoys, India and English taffeties, striped and plain persians, sarcenet, alamode, damasks, black, scarlet and crimson silk breeches patterns, ribb'd, gauze and black silk stockings, silk caps, black and cloth colour'd mitts and gloves, silk laces, variety of silk handkerchiefs, cardinals, capuchins, a large assortment of plain and figured ribbons, bordered and plain bandanoes, baladine sewing silks, silverets, rich spangles, crapes, grazets, Irish stuffs, hairbines grograms, fine assortment of camblets, camblettees, super and coarse duroys, fine saggathies, double and single alopeens, bombazeens, venetians, new check barley-corns, tammies, durants, black, white and striped calimancoes, florettas, yard-wide plads, shaloons, corded and plain poplins, flowered and plain russels, double and single worsted damasks, a large assortment of broad and narrow cloths, wadding, buckram and hair-cloths, buttons and mohair, printed cottons, linens, fine and coarse chints, calicoes muslins, cotton cut vain patterns, counterpains, cotton and thread stockinge, gloves, mitts and waistcoat patterns, sustians, thick-sets, flowered demity and cotton gowns, a large parcel of mens and womens gloves, Irish linens, tandems, tandem silesias, bag holland, princes linen, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, dowlas, ell and yard-wide Irish sheeting, damask and diaper tablecloths, clouting, napkin and russia dispers and huckabacks, 3-qr. yard and 6-qr. linen and cotton checks, Scots, barnegoze, cotton, printed and muslin handkerchiefs, tapes, bobbins, laces, gartering, qualities, horse-hair, chipt and leghorn hats, fine mecklin, brussels and black lace, fine assortment of fans, umbrelloes, necklaces, fine needles, temple and young green spectacles, carpets and chair seats, table matts, mohogony and walnut frame, gilt and plain, looking glasses, a curious assortment of pictures, many of them quite new, Scots, nuns, numbered and coloured threads, horn and ivory combs, vest and shirt buttons, a fine parcel of mens and womens horse-whips, nests of trunks, tea chests, childrens morocco pumps, red and blue cheanys and harrateens, Flanders and other bed ticks and bunts, stay-cord and braid, velvet shapes, blank books, wafers sealing wax, maps, Holman's ink-powder, paper hangings, a very large quantity of iron-mongery, pewter, copper, tin, brass ware and cutlary, lead and shot, raisins, currants, allom, drugs, variety of window glass, pipes, earthen-ware, cloves, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs indigo, Harvey's, Flavell's and Pearsall's works, muscovado sugar in barrels, a large parcel of muskets and bayonets, &c. &c. &c.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said Grant are desired to pay the same to the Executrix and Executors, MARY GRANT, SAMUEL SMITH, THOMAS BOURNE, and JOHN WALLACE.

For NEWRY,



The SHIP
HAYFIELD,
Robert Henderson
Commander,
Will sail the first week in December, having great part of her cargo already engaged.

For freight or passage, apply to GEORGE BRYAN, CONYNGHAM and NESBITT, or the Commander, at Hamilton's Wharff. ⊕

To be LETT, for a Term of Years,

On the corner of Front-street and Catherine-street, next door to the Sugar-loaf, Society-Hill,

A GOOD convenient brick house, and kitchen back, two stories high each, and a bake house, with a large oven, very convenient for a baker, there being no bake-house near it. There is good yard room, and a little garden. The place will be fit to go into in five or six weeks, or sooner, if wanted. Enquire of WILLIAM ADAMS, living on the premises. ¶ 5t. Tho.

[illegible] Captain [illegible]
for ready money or [short]

ABRAHAM

At his store in Walnut-street, almost opp[osite] dith's,

CALicoes, English and India chints, clear la[wn] in pieces and patches, long lawns, mus[lin] India taffeties, persians, bandanoe silk h[and]romals, silk caps, ginghams, durants, tammies, [and] sted damasks, shaloons, common and superfine ca[mlet] tees, clouting diaper, superfine damask napkenin[s] mens worsted hose, men and boys worsted caps, [and] cloth coloured knit patterns for breeches, green [and] and womens lamb gloves, mohair, horse-whips, L[ace] lace, white and coloured Scotch threads, tapes, b[utton] horn combs, taffety and paduasoy ribbons, figured [and] buckrams, needles, pins, a large assortment of sn[uff] and knee whitemetal, steel and brass buckles, gar[ters] and broad quality binding, cotton laces, shirt and ja[cket] mold buttons, buck and bone handled table knives and [forks] handled ditto, buck, butchers and shoemakers knives, s[harp] knives, Barlow ditto, four bladed buck spring knives, [and] stol cap'd knives, a large assortment of cuttoes, burnt [and] small cap'd knives, taylors shears, womens common [and] sciffars, common and best superfine razors, silver pattern [and] jacket buttons, white metal, & brass coat & jacket ditto, [and] tern and Campison's sleeve buttons, glass ditto, jett jacket [and] spectacles, womens thimbles, taylors brass and steel ditto, b[lack] leather ink pots, knitting needles, awl blades and shoe [and] Holman's inkpowder, playing cards, pewter table spoons, [and] metal and pewter tea spoons, tea tongs, jews harps, single [and] double spring steel tobacco boxes, fish hooks, brass padlocks, [and] flints, carpenters rules, handsaws, drawing knives, iron [and] brass candlesticks, padlocks, carpenters hammers, HL hinge[s] nail and spike gimblets, pewter plates, dishes, basons and porrin[gers] gers, best G B wool cards, shot and bar lead, best London steel, looking glasses, corks, English glew and quile, long pipes, clothes, sweeping and hearth brushes, writing paper, brass cocks, 24d. and spike nails; also old Jamaica spirit, loaf and muscovado sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, &c. &c.

N. B. As the partnership of Usher and Wharton has been for some time expired, all those that yet remain indebted to them are requested speedily to pay to Abraham Usher or James Wharton. tbc,

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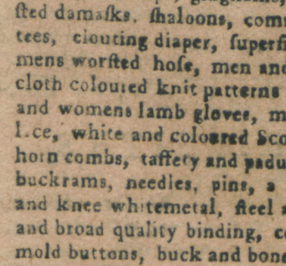
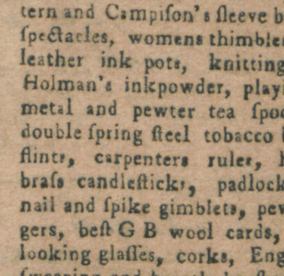
For BELFAST,



The Snow
DUNBAR,
Samuel Montgomery Master,
Will sail with all convenient speed, having two thirds of her cargoe engaged. For freight or passage, apply to James M'Cullough, or Samuel Purviance, or said Master on board, at the Tunn Wharff. She is a prime sailer, and has good accommodations for passengers.

For NEWRY,



The SHIP
CHARMING POLLY,
HENRY DUNN,
Master;
Will sail with all convenient speed, having part of her cargoe already engaged. For freight or passage, apply to John Wallace in Chestnut-street, or said Master on board the ship at Andrew Hodge's Wharff.

N. B. She is a prime sailer, and has good accommodations for passengers.

…, Pewterer,
… opposite the sign of the
…most reasonable rates, all

…fizes, basons, tankards, quart and
…ea-pots, sugar-pots, cullenders, bed-
…gill tumblers, wine measures, salt-
…nt and half-pint dram-bottles, slop-
…r pewter.
…best of pewter or block-tin worms, of
…shall be ordered, as also cranes for hogs-
…holds of different sizes. All persons may
…reasonable price, and ready money given
…exchanged for new. Tbc. 3 M.

…ons indebted to the estate of Joseph Crane, late of
…ty, deceased, are desired to pay off their respective
…d those who have any demands against the said estate,
…o bring them in proved, that the same may be dis-
…, *William* and *Joseph Powell*, administrators. ⊙

Lancaster county, October 4, 1756.

WHEREAS the subscribers the beginning of September last, purchased a plantation from John Henderson, situ-
…in Colerain township, Lancaster county, and gave six bonds, of
…en Pounds each, the first payable some time in August next, and so yearly until the several bonds should be paid; which bonds were given in part for the purchase-money of the said plantation. And the subscribers having now discovered that there are two several judgments on record in the prothonotary's office at Lancaster, against said Henderson, and executions thereon issued, by which the said land is liable to the payment of the debts due on said judgments; all persons are hereby forewarned not to take an assignment of any of the said bonds, as the subscribers, for the reasons aforesaid, do not look on themselves liable to the payment of the same, and therefore no person that shall take an assignment of either of said bonds may expect payment from ROBERT PARK, and ANDREW PARK. ⊕

RUN away on the 24th of September last, from the subscribers, living in Frederick town, a servant man, named John Trow, a carpenter and joiner by trade, about 35 years of age, has a brown beard, round face, grey eyes, and of a swarthy complexion, about five feet three inches high: Had on when he went away, an old felt hat, old grizle wig, check shirt, and an ozenbrigs shirt, country made cotton coat, with flat metal buttons, old ozenbrigs trowsers, and old shoes. Took with him a small black pacing gelding, branded on the near buttock U, branded for Samuel Lane. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, and horse, so that the owner may have them again, shall have *Four Pistoles* reward, besides what the law allows, paid by VEACHEL DAVIS, or JOHN RADFORD. ⊕

Just imported from London, in the ship Unity, Capt. Bell, and to be sold cheap for ready money, or short credit, by

WILLIAM M'ILVAINE, *and Company*,

At their store in Front-street, a little below Walnut-street,

SHOT, bar-lead, 9 8ths and 5 qr. Irish sheeting, 3 qr. 7-8ths, and yd. wd. Irish linens, mohair buttons, and mohair, embossed flannels, womens scarlet and cloth coloured short cloaks, black velvet, colgees, black gauze handkerchiefs, silk and cotton laces, black gauze lace, ivory combs, needles, pins, twist, nuns thread, cloth coloured and ozenbrigs thread, men and womens white, black and dy'd gloves, white and dy'd wash leather mitts, ribbons, mens and boys felt and castor hats, mens and womens worsted hose, worsted and silk caps, broadcloths, bearskins, green frize, striped linseys, shaloons, tammies, camblets, worsted damasks, 6 qr. and 7-8ths checks, printed cottons, silk lashes, horsewhips, calicoes and chints, bordered bandanoes, silk romals, edgings, cambricks in pieces and patches, clear lawns, spotted and flowered ditto, blankets and rugs, bohea tea, tafferies, garterings, 3 qr. and 7-8ths bed-ticks, sewing silk, 4 qr. 5 qr. and 6 qr. muslins, fringed and bordered 7 qr. and 8 qr. diaper table cloths, calimancoes, nonsopretties, &c. &c.

N. B. All persons indebted to William M'Ilvaine, and Company, above twelve months, are desired to pay immediately, or they may depend on being sued without farther notice. Tbc. 3 M.

BROKE out of the publick goal of Bucks county, in the night, on the 12th of this instant October, the following Prisoners, viz. Peter Doring, an Irishman, who was committed to goal for stealing: He appears to be about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, walks remarkable with his knees bending together, and has short sandy coloured hair: Had on an old felt hat, and ash colour'd cloth jacket, coarse shirt and trowsers.--- Joseph Jones, who was under confinement for his fine and fees for assault and battery, appears to be about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high: Had on a pretty good hat, blue coat and jacket, check shirt, petticoat trowsers, and pretty good shoes.---- Hugh Rennals, who was under confinement for his fine and fees for stealing, appears to be about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high: Had on an old fur cap, brown worsted jacket, old shirt, and red breeches, pretty much worn.---Andrew Mason, a deserter from Colonel Webb's regiment of foot, aged about 30 years, supposed to be about 5 Feet 9 inches high, and has strait brown hair: Had on an old hat, brown coat, pretty much worn, old leather breeches, old stockings, and old shoes,---Philip Hinkle, and Daniel Avits, two deserters from Captain Bism, of the Royal American Regiment, both Germans, one about 18, the other about 15 years of age, the oldest has light curled hair, and had on a felt hat, light coloured cloth jacket, homespun shirt, and linen breeches; the younger has light colour'd strait hair, and had on a linen jacket, homespun shirt, and linnen breeches. Whoever will take up and secure the said Prisoners, or any of them, shall have Thirty Shillings reward for each, and reasonable charges, paid by ‡ BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, Sheriff.

Just imported in the Snow Unity, Capt. Bell, from London, and to be sold by

EMANUEL JOSIAH,

At his store, at the corner of Arch-street, in Water-street, opposite to Mr. William Fisher's, at very reasonable rates,

BROADCLOTHS, kerseys, drab plains, blue, red and green halfthicks, red, white and striped flannels, nap and beaver coating, buff, blue and green hair shag, worsted caps, men and womens worsted and thread hose, camblets, worsted damasks, ozenbrigs, double rose linens, 3 qr. 7 eights, and yard wide cotton and linen checks, coarse and fine Irish linens, ivory and horn combs, printed linens, Irish sheeting, foolscap and common writing paper, lettering and scarlet gartering, Pomerania linen, dowlas, Flanders bed-ticks, tandem double silesias, tandem garlix, clear, flower'd and pistol lawns, clouting diaper, cambricks, bordered bandannoes, lungee and silk romals, Persian taffeties, cotton romals, floor carpets, sewing silk, tapes and binding, nutmegs, cloves and mace, and sundry other goods, suitable for the season.

⊕ 7s. 6d.

NOtice is hereby given, that the subscriber, who formerly kept the Indian King in Market-street, Philadelphia, is now removed to the sign of the White-Horse, in the same street, near the Market, where Thomas Bartholomew lately lived, where his old friends and customers may be kindly entertained as formerly.

PETER ROBESON.

Philadelphia, October 28, 1756.

…*ubscriber, living in Upper Saucon*
…*, on the 16th instant, two horses,*
…*n years old, branded on the off side*

…*mmed mane. The other is a stallion,*
…*, has a white mane and tail, the mane*
…*old, about 14 hands high, paces, and is*

Whoever takes up and secures the said horses,
…e brought to justice, shall have Eight Pounds re-
…ble charges, or Six Pounds for the horses, paid by
⊕ MARY BOUGHMAN.

…e plantation of John Jones, in Whitemarsh town-
…time in August last, an old black cow, ear-marked,
…r off ear. The owner describing her other marks, and
may have her again. ¶ JOHN JONES.

…he last ships from London, Bristol, and Liverpool, and to be sold by

…LIAM GRIFFITTS,

At his house in Second-street,

…ariety of 7-8ths and yd. wd. Irish linens, ozenbrigs
…klingburgh, sail cloth, No 1, 2, and 9, Indian blan-
…, 4d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20 penny nails, bar lead,
duck shot, broadcloths, yarn stockings, felt hats, crates
earthen ware, window glass 8 by 10, &c. Tbctf.

…L persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Ellis, late of this
…ty glazier, deceased, whether by mortgage, bond, speciality,
note, book debt, or otherwise, are desired speedily to pay the
And those who have any demands against the said estate, are
to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid by me the sub-
…, who am fully authorized for that purpose.
JOHN KNOWLES.

…B. There is to be sold, at his late dwelling house, looking-glas-
…of sundry sizes, Prussian blue, verdigrease, stone oker, London and
…istol crown glass, of sundry sizes, lead in sheet and bar, musket
…lls, and Morocco skins.

Philadelphia, October 14, 1756.

JOSEPH STILES

HAS removed to the School-house in Arch-street, near the George Tavern, where Nathaniel Walton lately taught, and continues to teach Writing, Arithmetick, &c. At which Place an Evening School will be opened the 18th of this instant October. ♁

Just imported in the ship Hope, Capt. John Bolitho, from London, and to be sold by

JOHN RELFE,

At his store, the corner of Chestnut and Water-streets, extream cheap for ready money,

A COMPLETE assortment of European and East-India goods. He has also to sell good Bristol Beer.

N. B. Said Relfe intending home this fall, desires all who are indebted to him above twelve months to make speedy payment.

CAME to the plantation of George Gray, at the Lower Ferry, about the 6th of August last, a large brown horse, hollow backed, has a bob tail, shod all round, and has some saddle spots. The owner describing his other marks, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to LODWICK FALKENSTEIN, on said plantation. ⊖

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe man, who understands most sorts of country business, is a compleat fellow for managing horses, driving a team, &c. He is this country born, and about 32 years of age. Enquire of Thomas Byles in Philadelphia, or Daniel Byles in Merion. Likewise a Negroe woman, this country born, fit for town or country business.

N. B. Said Thomas Byles has a compleat assortment of hard metal and pewter, of the best sort, to sell very reasonable, wholesale or retail, for ready money, three doors below the New-Printing Office, in Market-street. Tbc.

NOtice is hereby given, that the goods and effects of Arthur Graham are attached, he having absconded; These are therefore to require all his creditors to appear before me on the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock, in New-London, Chester county, with their bonds, bills and book accounts, that distribution may be made as the law directs. Given under my hand the first day of September, 1756. ¶ JOHN SCOTT.

WHEREAS by an Act intituled, An *Act for raising Thirty Thousand Pounds for the King's Use, and a Fund for sinking the same by an Excise on Wine, Rum, Brandy and other Spirits*, it is enacted, That there shall be throughout this Province raised, levied, collected and paid, for all Rum, Brandy and other Spirits, sold, drawn, or bartered, by any Person or Persons whatsoever, by any Quantity under Seventy Gallons; and for all Wine sold, drawn, or bartered, under the Quantity of one Hogshead, and to be delivered at one Time, and to one Person, and at any Time after the first Day of *October*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-six, and during the Space of ten Years next following, the Rate or Sum of *Four-pence per* Gallon, and so proportionably for a greater or lesser Quantity. And that every Retailer of all or any of the said Liquors, before he or they draw, sell or barter, any of the said Liquors, shall enter his or her Name, and Place of Abode, with the Collectors of their respective Counties, or their Deputies, and shall take and have from the said Collectors or their Deputies, respectively, a Permit for drawing or selling such Liquors, for which Entry and Permit they shall pay *One Shilling* and no more. Provided always, That no such Permit be granted to any Person or Persons, to retail the Liquors aforesaid, the Rates and Duties whereof (by this Act imposed) do not amount in Value to *Three Pounds per Annum*, and so in Proportion for a lesser Time, unless such Retailer or Retailers, at the Time of their obtaining such Permit as aforesaid, will undertake and give Security (if thereunto required by the said Collectors respectively) well and truly to pay so much to the said Collectors as shall make up the Rates and Duties by this Act imposed, the Sum of *Three Pounds per Annum*, and so proportionably for a longer or shorter Time. And that all and every Retailer of all or any of the Liquors aforesaid shall, on Entry of their Names and Places of Abode with the Officers aforesaid, give unto the said Collectors, or their Deputies, an exact and true Account of all Wine, Rum, Brandy and other Spirits, which shall be in their Possession at the Time of Entry aforesaid, and of whom purchased; for which Entry the said Retailer shall pay *Six-pence*, and no more. And that all and every Retailer of all or any of the Liquors aforesaid, shall also from Time to Time from and after the first Day of *October*, before they load or cause to be loaded into any Vessels, or put into any Cart, Waggon, Dray, or any other Carriage, for Transportation, and before they remove or cause to be removed from the Houses, Shops, Cellars, Vaults, Stores, or Places where purchased, any Cask or Quantity of Liquors liable to pay the Duties imposed by this Act, make Entry with the Collector of the City and County of *Philadelphia*, of all and every such Cask or Quantity of Liquors, with the Marks, Numbers and Contents thereof, and of whom purchased. And the Collector of the City and County of *Philadelphia*, shall certify to the Collectors of the Counties respectively, under his Hand, the Entries so as aforesaid made of all Quantities of Liquors liable to pay the Duties imposed by this Act, transported into the several Counties, in order the Collector or Collectors of the respective Counties may make Entries thereof accordingly; for which Entry and Certificate, the Collector of the City and County of *Philadelphia* shall receive *Six-pence*, and no more. And that the said Collectors, or their Deputies, may enter into any House, Cellar, Vault, Store, or other Room in the Day-time, to search, examine, and gauge the Liquors of any Person retailing with or without Licence or Permit, as often as he or they see fit; and upon their refusing him Liberty so to do, he may force and break open Doors to gauge and examine the same; and in Case of Opposition, if Necessity requires, shall take to his Assistance the Sheriff, or one or more of the Constables of the Town or County respectively, who without any other Warrant, are hereby, under the Penalty of *Five Pounds* for every Refusal or Neglect, required to be aiding and assisting to the said Collectors and their Deputies therein, for the better and more effectual collecting the Duties, Penalties and Forfeitures imposed by this Act. And that if any Person or Persons shall presume, during the Continuance of this Act, to retail within this Province less than one Quart of Wine, Rum, Brandy, or other Spirits, to be delivered at one Time, and to one Person, without being legally recommended and licenced as aforesaid, he, she, or they, so offending, shall forfeit and pay the Sum of *Five Pounds*, over and above the Duties for all and such Liquors by them retailed as aforesaid, or be committed to the Work-House or Prison of the respective County where the Offence shall be committed, and there to be kept at hard Labour, for the Space of five Months. And that all and every of the Constables of the respective Townships or Districts in this Province, shall, and are hereby required, under the Penalty of the Forfeiture of *Twenty Shillings* for every Refusal or Neglect, to return, on Oath or Affirmation, unto the Court of Quarter-Sessions in their respective Counties, the Names and Places of Abode of all Persons in their several Townships or Districts, retailing or vending any Liquors liable to pay the Duties imposed by this Act; and that the Collector of such respective County may and shall have Recourse to the Returns of the Constables, for the better collecting the Duties and Forfeitures arising upon this Act.

Now the Subscriber being by the said Act appointed Collector of the Excise for the City and County of Philadelphia, *hereby gives Notice that he is ready to receive the Accounts, make the Entries, grant the Permits, and execute every other Part of the said Office of Collector, as by Law required; and all Persons concerned are to take Notice of the same, and to make their Entries, and pay their Excise accordingly.*

JOSEPH STRETCH, Collector.

WRITING, arithmetick, vulgar and decimal fractions, &c. merchants accompts, the true Italian method, by double entry, Dr. and Cr. &c. Navigation in all its parts, both in theory and practice. Also spherical trigonometry, great circle sailing, astronomy, surveying, gauging, &c. and a compleat method to keep the ship's way at sea, called a Journal, whereby I teach in my school to find the longitude at sea every day at noon, by true proportions, as sure as the latitude by observation of the sun. I have the original journals to produce, in which it will appear the plan is like a chain, the first link of which being fixed to the port departed from, each day's work is a new link joined to the other, till the last link is fixed to the port arrived at; each day's work being truly wrought, the journal is compleat. My journal from England to Cape-Henlopen (or Cape-James) in America, and from thence to the Lizard point again, I have proved to be within one degree of longitude (which is near 140 degrees of West longitude) as appears in my journals to be produced, with others of the like sort, and are good proofs of my true principles: Altho' sun and stars should disappear for several days and nights, my plan will find both latitude and longitude at noon every day, or any other hour: It is a rational plan, and founded upon great and long experience at sea both on board the royal navy and merchant ships, &c.

N. B. I have taught navigation, and kept a journal above 40 years; the scheme I now teach is new, and never was in printed books, and has been approved of by proper judges. Your log-line must be 50 feet between each knot, and glass just 30 seconds; or your log-line may be 48 feet between each knot, and glass just 29 seconds, true proportions. I give attendance in my school in Front-street, Philadelphia, at John Johnston's tallow-chandler, next door to Mr. Richardson, goldsmith, up the alley, or wait on gentlemen at their chambers, &c. ANDREW LAMB. ⊕

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A PLANTATION or tract of land, belonging to the estate of Mr. Thomas Hopkinson, deceased, situated in Moyamensing. Enquire of MARY HOPKINSON. ¶ 5t. Tbctf.

[*See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.*]